MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 FEBRUARY 1982

Reaction to Reagan Interview

Reporting the FRG weekly WELT AM SONNTAG's interview with President Ronald Reagan, according to which the President said Israel is the only reliable U.S. ally in the Middle East, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the important thing about the interview is the "offensive" stand Reagan took against Washington's Arab friends. Asserting that Reagan's remarks can be considered as an attack on Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, the radio wondered how Arabs who are still trying to "beautify" U.S. positions will react to Reagan's policy, which addresses them in a flagrantly hostile manner.

Abu Dhabi's AL-ITTIHAD asked why Reagan committed the "foolish act" of courting the Zionists at a time when his secretary of defense is visiting the Middle East to consolidate strategic relations with those Arab countries Reagan describes as autocratic. Asserting that Reagan's remarks were not a slip of the tongue, the newspaper said the President had probably lost his nerve as a result of the Arab stand at the UN General Assembly.

The Ash-Shariqah daily AL-KHALIJ said that while the Arabs have placed their wealth at the disposal of the U.S. economy and have allowed the Americans to use Arab waters and airspace, the United States "waves a big stick at us, and its leaders -- from Reagan to Kirkpatrick -- insult us." AL-KHALIJ called on Arab Gulf foreign ministers to summon their respective U.S. ambassadors to tell them that deliberate U.S. offensiveness to the Arabs has reached an unacceptable level and that President Reagan and his senior aides must make official apologies.

In a brief report on Reagan's interview, Tripoli radio interpreted the President's remarks as an attack on Saudi Arabia.

Egypt

Mubarak Tour -- President Husni Mubarak, in a Bonn press conference broadcast by Cairo radio, said he was pleased with the FRG's support for Egypt's call for mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians. He also extended an invitation to FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to visit Egypt. Asked about the possibilities of a rapprochement between Egypt and the other Arab states, Mubarak said he does not wish to impose himself on any of his Arab brothers and does not want to embarrass them. However, he said, the door is open to them, and when they find a suitable time, Egypt will welcome them.

Mubarak gave a press conference after meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna, where he stopped over on the last leg of his current tour. According to MENA, in answer to a question about how Egypt would react to an Israeli military operation against the PLO in southern Lebanon, Mubarak said Israel must not overreact to any incident by sparking off a war in Lebanon. If, however, this occurs, "we will define our position clearly," he added.

Cairo radio noted that Mubarak subsequently returned to Egypt where he described his tour as "successful." Commenting on the results of the president's visit to Europe and the United States, the radio said the tour has confirmed Egypt's Arab committment, especially toward the Palestinian issue, in no uncertain terms. It also said the visit has reaffirmed Egypt's eagerness to diversify its sources of armament and to benefit from every modern development in this field without any complexes or sensitivities.

Leftists Arrested -- Citing sources close to the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, AFP reported that 18 leftist militants, including 6 lawyers, were arrested on the night of 7 February.

Syria

Call for Action Against Israel Supporters -- WAKH reported that at the forthcoming Arab League Council meeting in Tunis, Syria will propose that the Arab states sever political and economic relations with the United States because of the latter's support for Israel. Syria will also seek similar measures against other states that support Israel and will urge the Arab states to make the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement institute political and economic boycotts against Israel. Meanwhile, AFP quoted AL-BA'TH as asserting that the Arabs have no choice but to break with Europeans, face up to the Zionist enemy and boycott America.

Violence in Hamah -- Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of continuing bloodshed in Hamah, claiming that more than 500 people were killed as a result of army shelling and automatic weapons' fire. The radio also said the Muslim Brotherhood recently ambushed a bus near the city, killing some 40 soldiers.

Israel

Egyptian Chief of Staff 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz arrived on 7 February for a 5-day visit, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio noted that the visit was taking place despite the UN General Assembly resolution calling for a boycott of Israel. In an interview carried by YEDI'OT AHARONOT Hafiz said that despite a policy of peace with Israel, his country must purchase sophisticated arms because of dangers that threaten the region, chiefly the danger of Soviet encroachment. He ruled out purchasing arms from Israel because "the time for that has not yet come."

Gulf Affairs

In a 7 February press conference, reported by WAKH, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah stressed that the Gulf states alone are responsible for defending their region.

Iran

A Guards Corps statement carried by Tehran radio announced that the guards arrested or killed several leading members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. According to the statement, those killed in the operation against a northern Tehran hideout included Mas'ud Rajavi's deputy and successor, Musa Khiabani, Rajavi's wife Ashraf Rabi'i, Khiabani's wife, and more than 10 other main leaders of the organization. Asserting that the guards' operation smashed the organization, the statement appealed to Iranians to continue to report suspicious behavior to the Guards Corps.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- An Iraqi communique carried by INA claimed that Iraqi forces are continuing their advance in the Bostan area and inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. The communique said that throughout 8 February Iraqi helicopters attacked enemy concentrations in the area and returned safely to base. It also announced that 61 Iranians were killed in the war's various sectors. According to an Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio, the Iranian forces blocked a second Iraqi attempt to penetrate Iranian positions, and antiaircraft units repelled enemy aircraft overflights on the southern fronts. The communique acknowledged the death of two Iranians on 7 February.

Jordanian Volunteers -- Citing an Amman report published in the Dubayy paper AL-BAYAN, QNA reported that 4,000 Jordanian volunteers have engaged in intensive training and will leave for Iraq "next week." QNA added that it is not known whether this first group of volunteers will complete its training in Iraq or proceed immediately to the front.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 027 *9 February 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Hands 'Urgent' Letter to USSR Envoy [VOP] A 1
PLO Official on Saudi-Soviet Relations Mediation [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 3 Feb] A 1
VOP Scores Haig Remarks on Palestinian Armament A 1
PLO Spokesman Comments on UN Resolution [SANA] A 2
U.S. Support for Israel [VOP] A 3
Palestinian Urges Arab Defense Council Meeting [QNA] A 3
VOP Denies Making Statements on Military Aid A 4
PLO Leader 'Arafat Views Upcoming Arab Summit [EFE] A 4
PFLP-GC Urges Firm Arab Stand Against U.S. [SANA] A 5
PLO Cooperating With L.A. Revolutionaries [EFE] A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Paper Criticizes U.S. View of Democracy [AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 9 Feb] C 1
Prime Minister Receives Portuguese Official C 1

QATAR

AR-RAYAH Denounces U.S. President's Statement C 2
Corporation Announces Drop in Oil Output [GULF DAILY NEWS 6 Feb] C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Fahd Receives Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister C 2
Ramadan Departs 8 Feb C 2
Saudi-American Talks Open in Riyadh 7 Feb C 3
AL-MADINAH Comment [8 Feb] C 3
Newspapers View UN Condemnation of Israel C 3
AR-RIYAD Assails Jeane Kirkpatrick Remarks [2 Feb] C 4

UAE

Newspapers Respond to U.S. President's Remarks C 5
8 Feb AL-KHALIJ C 5
8 Feb AL-ITTIHAD C 6
Foreign Ministry, PLO Officials Hold Meeting C 6

YAR

Salih Reiterates Support to Iraq's Ramadan C 7

EGYPT

Mubarak Completes First Tour, Returns to Cairo D 1
Mubarak in UK, FRG [cross-reference] D 1
President's Trip 'Successful' D 1
Cairo Radio on Tour D 1
Gulf Paper Forecasts Senior Soviet Cairo Visit D 2
[Doha AR-RAYAH 7 Feb]
Radio Commentary Emphasizes Nonaligned Status D 3
Defense Minister Discusses Military in Sinai D 4
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 2 Feb]
Arab Visitors Benefit From Relaxed Customs Rules D 5
[AL-AHRAM 3 Feb]
Defense Ministry Denies Sending Troops to Iraq D 5
Iraqi Envoy, Ghali Discuss Nonaligned Conference D 5
Supply Minister Signs Trade Pact With Ethiopia [AFP] D 5
Communist Party Condemns Stand on Golan [SANA] D 6
18 Leftist Dissidents Detained; No Charges Filed [AFP] D 6
Shurbaji Dies; Opposed Camp David, As-Sadat [AFP] D 6

IRAQ

Ramadan Delivers Messages to Saudi Arabia, YAR E 1
Returns Home E 1
ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Statement on Iran-Iraq War [8 Feb] E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communique 609 E 2
CSSR Finance Minister Leaves Baghdad 5 Feb E 3
Oil Delegation Leaves for Prague 7 Feb E 3
Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for New Delhi 9 Feb E 3
Maltese Foreign Minister Visits Baghdad E 4
Ma'ruf Receives Delegation E 4
Minister Departs E 4
Information Minister Comments on War With Iran E 5

JORDAN

King Husayn, Foreign Minister Receive Urquhart F 1
Hasan: Talks With U.S. on Autonomy Issue Resumed [VOP] F 1
Al-Yarmuk Force To Leave for Warfront 'Next Week' [QNA] F 1
Ministers Donate To Support Al-Yarmuk Forces F 1
Citizens, University Students Volunteer for Iraq F 1

LEBANON

Phalangist Denies Meeting Israel's Sharon G 1
Soviets Agree to 'Beefing Up' UNIFIL Units G 1
'Arafat Chairs Military Political Meetings G 1
PLO To Notify UN Chief of Israeli Overflights G 2
More on Israeli Movements G 2

SYRIA

Arab States To Be Asked To Sever U.S. Relations [WAKH] H 1
Arabs Urged To Strike at U.S. Interests H 1
[ATH-THAWRAH 9 Feb]
Saudi Prince 'Abdallah Talks With Al-Asad H 1
VOL Claims Army Shelling Kills 500 in Hamah H 2
Party Official Receives Eritrean Delegation H 2
Al-Ahmar Confers With PDRY Envoy in Damascus H 2

ISRAEL

TIME Report on Sharon-Al-Jumayyil Meeting Denied I 1
Sharon Comments [MA'ARIV 7 Feb] I 1
UN Official Meets With Shamir, Comments I 2
Further Details of Talks I 2
Lebanon Discussed I 3
UN Secretary General Accepts Invitation To Visit I 3
Ambassador Blum Returns for Consultations I 3
Sees No Chance of Boycott I 4
Yamit Residents Cable Begin on Compensation [POST 9 Feb] I 4
Pori Poll: Majority Opposes Yamit Settlers I 5
[HA'ARETZ 3 Feb]
Poll Shows 4.1 Percent Increase in Likud Support I 5
[HA'ARETZ 5 Feb]
Labor To Oppose Extending Law to Judaea, Samaria I 6
[MA'ARIV 4 Feb]
Aide Surprised at Reaction to Mubarak Comments I 6
[HA'ARETZ 8 Feb]
Egypt's Hafiz Interviewed on Bilateral Ties I 7
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 8 Feb]
Japan Asks Shamir To Defer Official Visit I 8
[POST 7 Feb]
Permission To Reopen Embassy in ROK Refused I 9
[POST 8 Feb]

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Kenyan President Opens OAU Session on Sahara [Nairobi] P 1
Algiers Report P 1
Moi, Toure Speak at Luncheon [Nairobi] P 2
Proposals Cited [Nairobi] P 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Reagan in FRG Journal Criticizes Saudi Arabia Q 1
LE MONDE Describes Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Tunisia [26 Jan] Q 1

MOROCCO

Hassan 29 Jan Press Conference in Paris Q 2
[LE MATIN 30 Jan]

SUDAN

Numayri Appoints People's Assembly Members Q 11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANOGLA

Ministry Press Release on Cuba's Malmierca Visit U 1
Havana, Moscow Reports [cross-reference] U 1
Cuban Party Delegation Ends 4-Day Visit U 1
Dos Santos Speaks at 4 Feb Lubango Celebrations U 2
Festivities Mark Liberation Anniversary U 5

ZIMBABWE

ACP, EEC Adopt Resolution on RSA Sanctions [NAN] U 6

'ARAFAT HANDS 'URGENT' LETTER TO USSR ENVOY

NC090716 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0546 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Last night, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut. 'Arafat handed the charge an urgent letter to the Soviet leaders connected with the present serious situation and with the daily Israeli provocations and threats against the Palestinian revolution and the joint forces in southern Lebanon and Beirut.

PLO OFFICIAL ON SAUDI-SOVIET RELATIONS MEDIATION

GF041650 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Feb 82 p 15

[Interview granted by 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hijlah, alias Abu Ja'far, director of PLO Political Department, to unidentified AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent in Beirut -- no date given]

[Excerpt] [Question] It is said that the PLO is mediating between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia on the resumption of diplomatic relations. How true is this? Is this being carried out at the Soviet Union's request?

[Answer] This is true. Brother Abu 'Ammar has played, and still is playing, a role in thawing the ice between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia. No doubt the Soviet Union is interested in the restoring relations with Saudi Arabia and with the other Arab Gulf countries. It has repeatedly expressed this interest in the press. Nevertheless, the brothers in Saudi Arabia have their own views. They view this issue from certain angles. Yet Brother Abu 'Ammar, on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee, believes it is in the interest of our Palestinian and Arab causes that the situation of severed relations between this friendly country and this fraternal country should cease.

[Question] Do you expect this mediation to succeed?

[Answer] As I said, the Soviets are interested in the resumption of relations with Saudi Arabia. Besides, the brothers in Saudi Arabia are discussing this issue. This means that the resumption of these relations is under discussion by the two sides. It is possible relations may be reestablished, but not as quickly as we would wish.

VOP SCORES HAIG REMARKS ON PALESTINIAN ARMAMENT

NC061307 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Feb 82

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State General Haig has endorsed reports circulated by Zionist sources to the effect that additional arms shipments to the Palestinian forces is a violation of the cease-fire. At a press conference held yesterday, Haig said arms supplied to the Palestinian forces is considered a basic factor in the cease-fire in southern Lebanon.

He added that the dispatch of such weapons harms what he called U.S. efforts to prevent the outbreak of fighting. General Haig went even further to say that this may lead to a resumption of fighting in the south.

The last remark by the U.S. secretary of state was the same one that had been recently reiterated by the Zionist military commanders.

By this statement the U.S. secretary of state has prepared the way for a new tour of the area by Philip Habib, President Reagan's envoy. He said this is one of the subjects which Philip Habib is focusing on in an effort to put an end to these actions. These actions, as he put it, undermine stability.

The U.S. secretary of state considers the supply of arms to the joint forces as an action that undermines stability, but Israel's expansionist moves, which result from the continuous flow of the most modern U.S. weapons, is, in the view of the U.S. administration, a factor of stability. Therefore, the weapons which the Palestinian forces and the joint forces receive constitute a violation of the U.S. stability equation. We agree with the U.S. secretary on this. What Haig calls factors of stability are those factors which the United States and the Zionist entity are seeking to impose on the Arab area within the framework of the imperialist-Zionist settlement, which is rejected by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and by the Arab nation.

Through his envoy Habib, General Haig is trying to achieve for the Zionist entity what it has been unable to achieve -- to disarm the Palestinians. We affirm to the U.S. secretary that he, his envoys, and the U.S. stability equation in the area cannot disarm the Palestinian revolution or restrict its ability to develop its weapons in quality and quantity. Our people and fighters have learned a great deal, particularly from the successive U.S. administrations. We have learned that the Zionist entity, backed by U.S. imperialism, only understands force and the equation it imposes on the field of conflict. Since we have rights that have been usurped, our people and nation are entitled to be equipped with all types of weapons in their just and legitimate struggle for the right of self-determination and liberation of the homeland.

What remains to be said is that Haig's threats regarding the resumption of the fighting will not frighten us, nor will they make us surrender to the U.S. stability equation. The south will remain the arena of stability and resistance in defense of the land and dignity of our Arab nation.

PLO'S SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON UN RESOLUTION

JN071600 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 7 Feb (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman for the PLO Executive Committee, has stated that the UN General Assembly resolution is a political and diplomatic victory for Syria and the Arab nation as much as it is a political defeat for the Zionist entity and a painful blow to the United States and its reputation in the world.

In a press statement here today, Abu Mayzar said that the UN General Assembly resolution on imposing sanctions on Israel for annexing the Golan has expressed the international community's opinion about the Zionist entity, considering it an entity violating international law and exercising piracy and aggression and that U.S. policy, particularly in the Middle East, is suffering from isolation due to its encouragement and protection of aggression as well as its disavowal of the rights of the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.

Abu Mayzar said that the Arab countries are required to continue the battle against the Zionist entity and the United States. He said that, as the UN General Assembly has imposed boycott sanctions on the Zionist entity, the Arab countries should apply the boycott rules to the United States and punish it for encouraging and protecting Israeli aggression. He added that the Arab countries should realize that it is the relinquishment of the logic of continuous confrontation of the Zionist enemy which encourages the Zionist enemy to commit further aggression, expansion and annexation. He also said that the reassurance of the United States that its interests in the Arab countries are safeguarded encourages it to show further backing and protection of Israel.

Concluding, Abu Mayzar said that the forthcoming Arab foreign minister's conference in Tunis should put the UN General Assembly resolution in practice and should adopt the necessary measures to attain its objectives by drawing up a new Arab policy which defines the Arabs' attitude toward the other world states in light of these states' stand on and implementation of the UN resolution. Moreover, he said, the current stage calls for a comprehensive Arab strategy based on the consolidation and unification of Arab capabilities so that the Arabs can liberate Jerusalem, the Golan and the rest of the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories.

U.S. Support for Israel

JN061704 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, commented on last night's United Nations vote saying: By its actions during the special session of the UN General Assembly to consider Israel's annexation of the Golan, the United States of America has once again made itself fully responsible for the latest outrageous step of its Israeli protege.

Having extended over $20 billion in aid to Israel since 1973, most of it in the form of grants, having armed Israel to the point that it is one of the world's major military powers, and having again and again protected Israel from the fully justifiable rage of the international community; the United States must be seen as directly responsible for whatever this international outlaw does. The old restraint that the United States is or was exerting pressure on Israel to moderate its policy, that the United States is incapable of forcing Israel to do its biddings should be seen at last for what it is, a hollow sham to disguise the fact that in fact Israel does exactly as it please and, more often than not, does so with expressed or implicit U.S. approval. Israel styles itself in Reagan's America as a valuable strategic asset for the United States in the Middle East. This indeed is all, and we witness the quid pro quo for this in the United Nations over the past few days as the American representative browbeat and blackmailed delegates to prevent them from voting for the Arab resolution.

The conclusion should be clear to all: Israel is no more than an extension of the United States in this part of the world and what it does is done by Washington not by Tel Aviv.

PALESTINIAN URGES ARAB DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

GF091147 Doha QNA in Arabic 1129 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb (QNA) An official Palestinian source has called for an urgent meeting of the Arab Joint Defense Council to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon. He warned that Israel is preparing for a large-scale military adventure in southern Lebanon.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Damascus, the source said the serious situation in southern Lebanon requires an urgent meeting of the Arab Joint Defense Council, which includes Arab defense mininsters, chiefs of staff and commanders of Arab armies, to draw up a unified defensive military plan which would mobilize all Arab military capabilities to confront Israeli schemes.

The Palestinian official also called on the forthcoming Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis to adopt decisive measures and decisions so that the Arabs can prove to the world that they are capable of responding to and repulsing any aggression.

VOP DENIES MAKING STATEMENTS ON MILITARY AID

NC070649 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Statement by a PLO official source -- date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Some news agencies have put out statements attributed to a responsible [PLO] source on military aid received by the Palestinian revolution. The PLO would like to affirm that it has not issued any statement on this subject and has not authorized anyone to speak on its behalf in this connection.

We draw the attention of the news agencies and other information media services to the fact that statements issued by the PLO are published through its official information media services. Therefore, for the sake of accuracy and objectivity and to avoid any misinformation, we hope the news agencies and all information media services will adhere to this.

PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT VIEWS UPCOMING ARAB SUMMIT

PA082235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 8 Feb 82

[By Antonio Cano]

[Text] Beirut, 8 Feb (EFE) -- Yasir 'Arafat, foremost PLO leader said today, Monday, that Egypt should be invited to the upcoming Arab summit if it modifies its stand regarding Camp David.

In an exclusive statement to EFE 'Arafat said it is still too early to assess the policy followed by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

However, he asserted that the Camp David agreements have no possibility of being carried out following the return of the Sinai to Egypt this coming April.

"This has been recognized, he said, "by various European and even U.S. leaders."

"The only changes to Camp David," he said, "are the UN resolutions on the topic which represent the existing legality."

Yasir 'Arafat claims to have sufficient data to confirm an imminent Israeli attack against southern Lebanon with the purpose of destroying the Palestinian military positions.

"Important Israeli Army reinforcements," he said, "have been posted along the Lebanese border and the Israeli Navy has proceeded to block the coasts of Lebanon for which they have been given the green light by the U.S. 6th fleet."

Without dismissing or confirming the presence of other Arab armies in southern Lebanon in the face of a possible Israeli attack, 'Arafat stated that "the Lebanese and Palestinian forces will defend the zone easily."

Regarding the Fahd plan for peace in the Middle East, Yasir 'Arafat said that "It cannot be said that the Saudi plan has been dismissed inasmuch as it has not been discussed as yet and this topic, together with the entire program of the previous Fes summit, will be broached at the upcoming meeting."

The PLO leader condemned the upcoming visit by French President Francois Mitterrand to Israel.

"Unfortunately," he said, "This visit confirms the alignment of Paris with Israeli positions and supposes a contradiction of the principle of French foreign policy as announced by Mitterrand."

;Arafat announced that the "Arab states are studying the adoption of sanctions against France."

However, regarding Spain, 'Arafat stated that "the privileged relations which Spain maintains with the Arab countries should not be affected by its entry to NATO," and cited the case of Greece, which "has increased the diplomatic rank of our office in Athens and Greece belongs to NATO."

Yasir 'Arafat reviewed the role of Spain as a bridge between Europe and the Arab world and added that "We will never forget that Spain is one of the few countries that does not recognize Israel."

PFLP-GC URGES FIRM ARAB STAND AGAINST U.S.

JN061110 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0858 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beirut, 6 Feb (SANA) -- Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the PFLP-General Command, has called on the forthcoming Arab foreign ministers conference to adopt practical resolutions in support of Syria in its struggle to regain the Golan and punish the conspirators against our rights and Arab issues.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Beirut today, Naji said: It is time we came out with implementable resolutions to prove to the world that we can, as a nation, punish anyone who plots against us and supports our enemies.

Naji emphasized that we can no longer appease the United States. He called on the Arabs to oppose U.S. policy and interests and added: Whoever says that he is against Israeli policy must sever relations with the United States on all levels to make Washington understand that its many interests in the Middle East are in danger because of its support for Israeli policy.

PLO COOPERATING WITH L.A. REVOLUTIONARIES

PA082216 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2108 GMT 8 Feb 82

[By Antonio Cano]

[Text] Beirut, 8 Feb (EFE) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization is cooperating with revolutionary Central American forces, PLO main leader Yasir 'Arafat told EFE today.

In an exclusive interview, 'Arafat said, referring to an alleged Palestine presence in Central America, that the PLO's policy is to "cooperate with all our strength with the Sandinist revolution as well as with the Salvadoran revolutionaries in their struggle against Napoleon Duarte's dictatorship."

The PLO president did not define however the nature of the human and material aspects of this cooperation.

BAHRAIN

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. VIEW OF DEMOCRACY

GF091138 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] A certificate of good behavior in human rights from the United States doesn't honor us. In any case, we would not be pleased by such a certificate from the government of a country that embraces an aberration like the racist Zionist entity which at every moment of its occupation of Arab territory is killing humanity's most honorable achievements -- justice and freedom.

Indeed, it is perfectly logical for the representative of the United States to stand before the human rights committee and demand all the crimes perpetrated by Washington's principal ally in the Middle East and its valuable strategic asset which it uses against the Arab peoples' independence and aspirations and in the interest of the free world that knows only the "right of plundering" the wealth of the Third World and its rights, starving it and shackling it forever.

It is not strange that the U.S. representative should attack the domestic situation in all the Arab countries and find that the only haven of democracy where human values can flourish is in Israel. This is not strange because democracy, in the eyes of the great powers, is any system that guarantees their domination and promotes their interests, thus democracy flourishes in Chile and El Salvador, where thousands of innocent people die every day in defense of the values of the free world, and in South Africa, where Western technology embraces the most disgusting of racist regimes.

Israel is truly the model of "democratic creativeness" which since its inception has been following the footsteps of its mother state. In both cases, a "state" was founded on the land of others and became strong only by pursuing a policy of extermination, expelling the people from their land and obliterating their history and culture.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL

GF081648 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Leonardo Mathias, Portuguese under secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him at Government House at 1215 today. They came to greet him in connection with their visit to Bahrain. The meeting was attended by 'Ali Ibrahim al-Mahrus, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department.

Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah also received Mr Leonardo Mathias in his office this morning.

GULF NEWS AGENCY quoted the Portuguese official as saying that he was honored to have met the prime minister. He said in his meetings with the prime minister and foreign minister they reviewed bilateral relations, the means of supporting them in the political, cultural and economic fields and current Arab and international developments. He added that the purpose of his visit to Bahrain is to deliver a message from the Portuguese president and prime minister to the Bahraini Government and people and to wish Bahrain continuous progress and development. He expressed his appreciation to Bahraini officials for their response and support in bolstering bilateral relations. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to Bahraini officials for the hospitality extended to him during his visit.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH DENOUNCES U.S. PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

GF081334 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Doha, 8 Feb (QNA) -- The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH strongly denounced U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks yesterday, in which he described Israel as "the only ally and only strategic asset that must be supported in the region." The paper calls on Arab states to be aware of the lesson that can be learned from these statements.

In its editorial today, the paper expresses astonishment at U.S. insistence on supporting and reinforcing the foreign body implanted in the heart of the Arab nation despite the various U.S. interests scattered throughout the Arab homeland.

CORPORATION ANNOUNCES DROP IN OIL OUTPUT

GF061111 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] Qatar yesterday announced a 14.4 percent drop in oil output during 1981 to an average 405,000 barrels a day. It exported 392,000 barrels a day.

The Qatar General Petroleum Corporation, announcing the figures, also said offshore deposits accounted for 45 percent of output. Their production fell 25 percent and land wells recorded an eight percent reduction.

Meanwhile the company's liquefied natural gas plant and petrochemical complex, completed during the year, have started shipments abroad.

Work has begun on a $131 million refinery.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD RECEIVES IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD081120 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1046 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Feb (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, at 1300 today. Ramadan arrived in Riyadh earlier today with a message for His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Iraq President Saddam Husayn.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh region; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education.

Ramadan Departs 8 Feb

LD081432 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 8 Feb (SPA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, left Riyadh this afternoon following a visit of several hours to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Riyadh region; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; and a number of officials.

SAUDI-AMERICAN TALKS OPEN IN RIYADH 7 FEB

LD070846 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Feb (SPA) -- Saudi-American talks opened this morning under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, and Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by Shaykh 'Uthman al-Hamid, assistant defense and aviation minister for military affairs; Gen Muhammad Sali al-Hamad, chief of general staff; Shaykh Faysal al-Hegelan, Saudi ambassador to the United States; and commanders of the armed forces. Also attending on the American side was Richard William Murphy, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia. At the beginning of the meeting, Prince Sultan welcomed the U.S. secretary and expressed his hope that this visit will contribute to the development of relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles respected by Saudi Arabia and the United States. He said this meeting comes as a continuation of the meeting among officials of the two countries in the service of peace and stability. Prince Sultan stressed that Saudi Arabia, being a Muslim country honored by having God's holy house in it, which has made it the Mecca of Muslims, has various commitments to peace and to achieving prosperity.

On the other hand, Weinberger expressed his hope that these meetings will contribute to the development of bilateral relations, which he described as good and long established. He expressed his appreciation to the Saudi Arabia Government and people for their welcome and hospitality.

AL-MADINAH Comment

GF081636 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Feb (WAKH) -- In its editorial today, the Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH stresses that for Saudi Arabia to protect Arab and Islamic Gulf states, it must develop the Saudi military force. This will enable it to reinforce the march of Arab progress and to achieve security and stability within the region.

Commenting on U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's discussions in Riyadh, the paper says Saudi Arabia is continuing its constructive role of strengthening its military power so it can become an Arab and Islamic force. The paper explains that Saudi-U.S. military discussions are part of the Saudi Government's policy of achieving the best and most comprehensive picture of the demands of the Saudi military force. The paper stressed that Saudi Arabia has its own policy that is not imposed on it by anyone. The door is open for the kingdom to exercise its political freedom.

NEWSPAPERS VIEW UN CONDEMNATION OF ISRAEL

LD061332 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Feb (SPA) -- Referring to the U.S. threat to withdraw from the United Nations if the international body decided to suspend Israel's membership in the organisation, AL-JAZIRAH said these threats do not make any difference to the fact that the U.N. has already lost its effectiveness.

The paper said it is better for the organisation to be dissolved rather than to be impotent towards handling regional and international issues. AL-JAZIRAH observed the U.S. contribution with one-third of the organisation's budget does not give Washington the right to determine the fate of the international body.

Dealing with the same subject, AL-BILAD said the UN resolution has unveiled once again the falsehood of Israel's claims in peace and security.

The decision is availing on [as received] other evidence of the truth of the Saudi warning to the international opinion that the continued Zionist aggression is not only threatening the peace and the security of the region but also the whole world peace and security.

"The U.S. should not only press Israel to rescind its annexation decision but also should force the Zionist entity to pull out from all the occupied Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem," the paper added.

AN-NADWAH condemned Washington's repeated hostile anti-Arab stand on the Golan issue and added the U.S. administration backing to Israel's false claims is asserting America's ill-intentions towards the Arab nation, the Arab's just causes.

"Although the UN resolution will not force Israel to withdraw from the Arab occupied territories," it will expose and clearly show who are the real enemies of the Arab nation," the paper said.

AR-RIYAD ASSAILS JEANE KIRKPATRICK REMARKS

PM051655 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Washington Condemns Itself"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick finally admitted that both her government and the government of the Israeli entity face abuse and contempt from many world ambassadors and delegates to the world organization. Mrs Kirkpatrick, in expressing her dismay at the feelings shown toward her and toward the representative of the Israeli entity every time the world ocmmunity meets, did not bother to find out the real motives and causes or wish to explain the reasons for the contempt and abuse shown by the ambassadors and delegates to whom she referred. There are certainly U.S. and Zionist causes for this. They are -- to say the least -- the natural result of the role the United States is playing at the United Nations in opposing the legitimate rights of peoples and world countries, foremost among which are the Arab rights, which are still the prisoner of the U.S. veto and of the procrastination and delaying maneuvers to which the "angry" U.S. delegate resorts when voices are raised inside the world organization, condemning the inhuman practices of the Tel Aviv government. The Reagan administration is behind these practices, whose numerous victims who have suffered injustice can find no succor in the UN Charter or the human rights declaration.

Mrs Kirkpatrick's admission of the contempt and abuse both her government and the Tel Aviv government face from the representatives and delegates of countries to whom she referred is in itself a moral condemnation of the role Mrs Kirkpatrick is playing at the world organization on behalf of her government. But this lady and the White House, which is behind her, are the last to heed moral condemnation, even if this is almost unanimous from inside the world organization, because this is beyond the understanding and the policy of the Washington administration, which has adopted the logic of strength and the law of the jungle in dealing with the problems of small nations afflicted with governments imposed on them by force of arms and with the blessing and backing of the United States.

Strength, which has become everyday currency in dealing with international disputes, is used primarily to perpetuate political and geographical situations in various parts of the world and is always derived from the U.S. arsenal, which will certainly not listen to the appeal of human conscience or heed the morality of dealing with matters in accordance with the principles of justice and of the UN Charter.

UAE

NEWSPAPERS RESPOND TO U.S. PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

8 Feb AL-KHALIJ

GF081515 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "If We Have Any Sense of Dignity Left"]

[Text] These are the Americans. Let anyone who has a mind think and resolve; let anyone who has a heart shake and be angry; let anyone who has eyes see and let anyone who has a hand move it as much as he can, because the United States has begun to insult us deeply.

We come close to the United States to the extent of merging with it. We place our wealth at the disposal of its economy and let it use our waters and airspace as vital routes for its fleets. However, it waves a big stick at us and its leaders -- from Reagan to Kirkpatrick -- insult us. Indeed, members of the present U.S. administration have gone beyond admonishing, blaming and slandering the Arabs in general and the Arab Gulf countries in particular. They are threatening to dismember entities, now that they have divided the Arabs into "moderates" and "extremists," created illusory enemies for us, exploited any differences in the Gulf and turned them into a tense situation that threatens our present and future. We, more than anyone else, are very well aware of all this.

We hope -- indeed we demand -- that the Foreign Ministries in the Arab Gulf countries summon the American ambassadors in Gulf capitals and tell them that deliberate U.S. offensiveness to the Arab people of this region has reached an unacceptable level and we cannot remain silent. The ambassadors should be told that President Reagan and his senior aides must make official apologies, just as they apologize to Begin as soon as the faintest sign of anger appears on his face. However, can any official in the Arab Gulf countries become angry in the presence of a U.S. ambassador, argue with him if necessary and tell him that the Arab people and this Arab land refuse to allow those who insult them all day long to remain on their territory?

The Americans have insulted our people, abused the Arab Gulf countries and allocated enormous sums until the end of this century to control our land and plunder our wealth. At the same time, they are sending their defense secretary to a number of Arab gulf countries to discuss bilateral relations and to propose a program for joint security. We, more than others, know that it is not our security that are interested in as much as it is Israel's security and the continued plundering of our people's wealth.

We don't say that we should close our country's airspace to Weinberger's plane or simply continue our verbal criticism of the pro-Israeli stands of the United States. However, we call for a Gulf initiative that will avenge our hurt dignity and our reputation, which the United States is wiping in the mud every day. This is the stand that will make the other Arab countries feel that the Arab Gulf countries have been patient for too long and have responded to the United States in kind.

Why shouldn't the Arab Gulf countries adopt such a stand? What is left for us to defend other than our dignity? Don't Kirkpatrick and Reagan's statements about us warrant revenge?

These are the Americans. Who will tell Reagan that the oil will stop, that assets will be transferred elsewhere and that his weapons are prohibited in our land, waters and skies?

8 Feb AL-ITTIHAD

GF081343 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Once again, the U.S. President has personally underlined his country's stand toward the alliances and friendships in the Middle East and has openly declared that Israel is "the only reliable U.S. ally in the Middle East."

This was not a slip of the tongue. These are words that have preludes, results and justifications. In Reagan's eyes, Israel is not only "strong" but is also a "democratic" country that does not have an "autocratic" government. It is a "strategic asset" whose importance has increased in American eyes following the shah's fall. Moreover, it is a country "guided by democratic principles" and enjoys "national unity," and is the region's protector against "the Soviet threat." It represents "progress, science and technology!"

In contrast to this public courting of Israel, the U.S. President's remarks on the countries of the area were inappropriate. Indeed, he did not shrink from passing judgment on several Arab regimes.

Reagan was not ashamed to call Israel democratic -- or perhaps he meant "the democracy of occupation." He did not see any objection to referring to it as "a national unity." Perhaps he was talking about Western, Soviet or even Oriental or English Jews.

When Reagan embarked on courting the Zionists, he forgot that his secretary of defense is visiting the area to consolidate "the strategic relations" with the very same Arab countries that Reagan describes as "autocratic," that is, in plain Arabic, "despotic and dictatorial."

However, the question remains: Why did Reagan commit this foolish act? Is this the U.S. reaction to the Arab stand at the UN General Assembly, which subsequently adopted a resolution condemning the U.S. Security Council veto and describing Israel as an entity that does not want peace? Most probably it is this that caused Reagan to lose his nerve and disregard the fact that his secretary of defense is touring the area.

FOREIGN MINISTRY, PLO OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING

GF081440 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member, currently is visiting the country. He praised the statement issued by the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministerial council, which concluded its conference in Bahrain yesterday. Abu Mazin praised the council's support for the Palestinian question and Syria and for the Arab nation's efforts to resist Zionist expansionism, which is represented in the annexation of the Golan Heights and the occupied Arab territories.

Abu Mazin made this statement following his meeting with 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, Foreign Ministry under secretary. Abu Mazin said that during their meetings they discussed fraternal relations between the UAE and the PLO, the latest developments in the Palestinian question on the Arab arena and Israeli deployments along the border in southern Lebanon. They also discussed the Arab foreign ministers conference, expected to be held in Tunis on Friday to discuss the latest developments following the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights and the issuance of the UN General Assembly's resolution to impose sanctions on the Israeli entity. The meeting also will discuss the necessity of adopting measures required to implement these resolutions.

Mahmud 'Abbas arrived in the UAE early this morning on a visit that will last several days. During his visit Abu Mazin will meet with several officials.

YAR

SALIH REITERATES SUPPORT TO IRAQ'S RAMADAN

JN082034 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office this evening Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister. During the meeting, Brother Ramadan delivered a message to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his Brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in light of the developments in the Arab world, including the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The SABA' news agency correspondent has learned that the brother leader reiterated to Ramadan our country's firm and principled stand in support of Iraq in this war following the Iranian rulers intransigence and their stand on the Arabs' legitimate rights because our country believes in supporting Arab rights and championing Arab causes. The brother president of the republic and Ramadan also discussed other current Arab issues, such as the need to unite in efforts to confront provocations, and international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides' viewpoints were identical on all the issues that were discussed. The meeting was attended by 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the foreign minister; Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs; and the Iraqi ambassador in San'a'.

Ramadan left San'a' this evening ending a short visit to the YAR. In a departure statement to SABA/ news agency, Ramadan said that the brother president had asked him to deliver a reply message to his brother president, Saddam Husayn. Ramadan praised relations between the two countries. Ramadan was seen off by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani; Lt Col Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for domestic affairs; members of the Consultative Council, ministers, the Iraqi ambassador in San'a' and members of the Arab diplomatic corps.

MUBARAK COMPLETES FIRST TOUR, RETURNS TO CAIRO

NC082012 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo this evening at the conclusion of his 10-day tour to Italy, the Vatican, France, the United States, Britain, the FRG and Austria.

President Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him arrived at Cairo airport at 2135 today. He was welcomed by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, chairman of the Consultative Council, Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the ministers, senior state officials, and heads of the diplomatic missions to the states his excellency visited.

Mubarak in UK, FRG

For Cairo MENA, domestic radio, and Hamburg DPA accounts of President Muhammed Husni Mubarak's visit to Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany, see the United Kingdom and FRG sections of the 8 February and subsequent editions Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

President's Trip 'Successful'

NC082132 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] President Mubarak stated that his visit to Washington and the European capitals was successful.

The president's visit to these states was his first since he assumed the presidency. It was aimed at involving the European states and the United States in giving a push to the peace process in the Middle East and the full Palestinian autonomy. It also comes within the framework of efforts to strengthen military, economic and technological cooperation between Egypt and the states his excellency visited.

Cairo Radio on Tour

NC081431 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 8 Feb 82

[Ahmad al-Qasir Commentary]

[Text] Now that President Mubarak's European-U.S. tour is about to end, there is no doubt that this tour and his talks with the leaders of the states he visited -- states that have great influence on the international level -- have achieved important results on the political, economic and military levels, which will have far-reaching effects on the course of events in the period to come. A careful examination of the outcome of President Mubarak's talks in the capitals he has visited enables us to deduce the following facts:

1. The visit has established the first direct contact between President Mubarak and the leaders of Western Europe and the United States in his capacity as the president of the largest Arab country after he restored to Egypt its balance before the world following the October events.

2. The visit has confirmed Egypt's ability to act on the international scene in its capacity as an Arab, Islamic and African country that belongs to the nonaligned states bloc following a period of political stagnation.

3. Through President Mubarak, Egypt has reconfirmed its eagerness to continue with the peace process and to adhere to this course following the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai as a prelude to the achievement of a comprehensive and just settlement that will guarantee the legitimate rights of all the peoples of the area.

4. In no uncertain terms the visit has confirmed Egypt's Arab committment, especially toward the Palestinian issue, which is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East. In this respect, President Mubarak has affirmed that Egypt cannot abandon its responsibility toward the Palestinian people without imposing any custodianship on them. He has also called on the United States to begin a dialogue with the Palestinians.

5. During his talks in Washington, President Mubarak was able to obtain a U.S. commitment to work as a full partner in the autonomy talks with the aim of reaching an agreement on a declaration of principles that will be accepted by the Palestinians without adhering to a specific timetable. The president also called on Western Europe to play an effective role in boosting the peace process.

6. The visit has reaffirmed Egypt's eagerness to diversify the sources of armament and to benefit from every modern development in this field without any complexes or sensitivities. Egypt's aim is to develop its armed forces and to ensure that they will remain a deterrent force. This will preserve the peace process and is is line with Egypt's responsibility in repelling the dangers surrounding the area.

7. The visit has achieved important economic results represented by the commitment of these states to give the necessary economic and financial aid to Egypt to enable it to develop its economy. This will have great effect in accelerating the current process of development and prosperity in Egypt.

We can comprehend the importance of the results which the president's current tour has achieved if we understand the gravity of the current crucial stage through which Egypt is passing. Egypt is now preparing to receive the remaining part of Sinai. Afterward, a new stage of struggle will begin to achieve a comprehensive and just peace. Therefore, we believe that this visit was necessary and took place at the appropriate time.

GULF PAPER FORECASTS SENIOR SOVIET CAIRO VISIT

GF081957 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 7 Feb 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Cairo -- AR-RAYAH has learned that a high-ranking Soviet delegation will visit Cairo in the near future to discuss the development of Soviet-Egyptian relations. The delegation is the first of its kind to visit Egypt in a long time.

The delegation will include a large number of senior political officials, economic experts and technicians. The delegation will visit Egypt as a Soviet AAPSO delegation.

AR-RAYAH has learned that intensive contacts have taken place between Cairo and Moscow in the past 2 months. They have resulted in tangible progress in the normalization of bilateral relations and in efforts to restore relations to their former level following the stormy crisis in these relations in September 1981 -- a crisis that reached a peak when former President Anwar as-Sadat expelled the Soviet Ambassador and all Soviet experts in Egypt.

AR-RAYAH has also learned that an Egyptian AAPSO delegation headed by 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi, AAPSO secretary general and member of the Egyptian People's Assembly, left recently for Moscow.

RADIO COMMENTARY EMPHASIZES NONALIGNED STATUS

NC071612 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Bahyi ad-Din Shu'ayb Commentary: "Nonalignment Is a Basic Trait of Egypt's Character"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak stood up at the U.S. National Press Club and set forth before its members, who are prominent journalists and figures in the U.S. information media, Egypt's view of its future role in the Nonaligned Movement and its desire to retain its distinguished place in the movement. Because of his emphasis of this fact, we must consider and understand this deeply. This is because the question is more profound than the mere fact that Egypt is only a founding member in the Nonaligned Movement and that it wants to put new life into the movement to help it regain its previous momentum.

Cairo's concentration on the issue of nonalignment and the Egyptian leadership's recent efforts to activate the movement to enable it to play its main role in promoting the links of peace and friendship among countries indicate, that Cairo's view of the Nonaligned Movement basically stems from its view of Egypt's pioneering character and the need to assert its independent will in the international arena.

The great role Egypt played in establishing the Nonaligned Movement in cooperation with India and Yugoslavia projected it to the surface of political life as an effective power that forced all countries to respect its positions and to take its resolutions seriously. We do not exaggerate when we say that the heyday of the Nonaligned Movement was the heyday of the founding countries. The recent years, however, have been lean with regard to the Nonaligned Movement's contribution. The movement fell into a state of political stagnation and was even about to fall into the pitfall of international polarization because certain member countries were concerned only about their own interests. Certain quarters imagined that the Nonaligned Movement lost the essential components of its existence because the circumstances in which it emerged -- when the cold war was at its height between the two big camps -- were much different from the present circumstances in which both camps are coexisting under the umbrella of international detente.

This view, however, is not found because the goal of the Nonaligned Movement has been and will continue to be the defense of the interests and questions of the Third World and to stand up against any side that tries to infringe upon the rights of these countries. We believe that some of those who allege that the Nonaligned Movement does not exist under the umbrella of international detente do not realize or do not want to realize the sound significance of the ideology of the Nonaligned Movement and its role as an advocate of the Third World people's rights.

Since the Nonaligned Movement played an outstanding role during the sixties regarding the national liberation movement of the Third World countries, it is now required to play a more effective role to defend the standard of living in the Third World and its right to live in human conditions free from the dangers of hunger, disease, technological backwardness, soaring prices and spiraling inflation.

In our view, the dialogue between the rich countries of the North and the poor countries of the South requires the Nonaligned Movement to reorganize their ranks in order to be able to play their role and regain their former glories. Thus, when Cairo insists on the need to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement, it means that it is imperative to regain the initiative and to rebuild the movement after it split over the successive events of the past few years. Undoubtedly, when Cairo exercises its pioneering role in this movement, it will open major vistas for work by its political moves among the Third World countries. This will eventually deepen the movement's political character and restore its natural status in several circles from which it departed because of miscalculations or misunderstandings.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES MILITARY IN SINAI

PM041117 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Feb 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Cairo Bureau Report: "The Egyptian Defense Minister Says Sinai Will Not Be Demilitarized"]

[Text] Egyptian Defense Minister Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has denied that Sinai will be demilitarized and ruled out the possibility of [foreign] military bases in Egypt. He emphasized that Egypt's strategy is based on resisting Soviet penetration and maintaining a military deterrent force to balance that of Israel.

Abu Ghazalah said that the reports that Sinai will be demilitarized are completely untrue. Sinai, he said, will be divided into three zones: Zone A will have fully armed forces, Zone B will have fewer forces, and Zone C will have civilian police forces.

He added that, regardless of the peace agreements, any defense plan for Sinai would have to focus on the area west of the passes where fully armed forces are already deployed. The area east of the passes is considered a military exercise zone and no forces should be stationed there at all, he said, adding that one of the main causes of the June 1967 defeat was the deployment of Egyptian forces in the border area east of the passes.

During his meeting with police officers General Abu Ghazalah emphasized that there will be no bases in the future. On the question of giving facilities to the United States "We are approaching the matter with extreme caution and we have not reached final agreement with the Americans in this respect," he said.

Abu Ghazalah spoke about the dangers of Soviet strategy in the Middle East aimed at controlling the oilfields and about the direct threat this strategy poses to Egypt through the Soviet presence in Ethiopia, South Yemen and other states in the region.

He pointed out that Egyptian strategy aims to ward off the threat by minimizing and trying to contain Soviet influence in the region.

Referring to U.S. strategy in the Middle East, the Egyptian defense minister said that the United States wants the Soviets out of the region. He added: So there is no reason why we should not say to the Americans that this is fine. However, we should take advantage of the situation. To draw away from friendship with the United States would create a serious imbalance in the area. This is why Egypt should be given effective U.S. economic and military aid.

General Abu Ghazala said that peace is a strategic objective of Egypt, but Israel is the main threat to peace because according to Israeli strategy the security of Israel requires that Israel should have military superiority over all the Arab states. This is why one should be alert to this Israeli military growth.

He added that it is vital to have strong Egyptian Armed Forces to counterbalance Israel so that it will not contemplate threatening peace in the future just because it feels stronger.

General Abu Ghazalah noted that some have the misconception that there is no need to arm the Egyptian forces with most sophisticated weapons and that the funds earmarked for armament should be diverted to economic projects beneficial to the public. He added that had Israel felt that Iraq had strong deterrent armed forces it would not have been considered attacking the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and it would not have brought the Golan heights under its own sovereignty if it felt that Syria had deterrent forces. This is why Egypt and every other Arab country should have strong armies.

ARAB VISITORS BENEFIT FROM RELAXED CUSTOMS RULES

PM051619 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "Entry Visas for Arabs on Arrival Without Prior Formalities"]

[Text] A responsible source at the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism has announced that the Egyptian Government has notified all Egyptian diplomatic missions in the Arab states that it welcomes all Arabs in Egypt and that all Egyptian ports and airports have been instructed to grant Arab citizens entry visas on the spot on arrival, without any prior formalities.

Tourism Minister 'Adil Tahir [title and name as published] yesterday held a meeting with all port and airport officials to discuss preparations to receive Arab tourists this coming summer. The minister said that it has been decided to provide every facility for the entry, residence and movement of all Arab citizens, from the moment of their entry to the moment of their departure, on the grounds that they consider Egypt to be their second home.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES SENDING TROOPS TO IRAQ

NC041311 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] A responsible source at the Defense Ministry today denied a report published in the Lebanese Newspaper AN-NAHAR about the dispatch of Egyptian officers and soldiers to a Iraq to take part in the fighting against Iran. The source affirmed that this report is groundless.

IRAQI ENVOY, GHALI DISCUSS NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

NC061316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received Yasin Nusayr, head of the Iraqi Interests Section in Cairo.

During the meeting, the Iraqi official asked for support in covening the next nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad in September, as was scheduled by the last nonaligned summit conference in Havana.

Dr Ghali informed the Iraqi official of Egypt's eagerness to respect whatever the leaders of the nonaligned states agree upon and whatever strengthens the Nonaligned Movement to safeguard international peace and security.

SUPPLY MINISTER SIGNS TRADE PACT WITH ETHIOPIA

NC081133 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Ethiopia and Egypt have signed a $25 million trade agreement under which Egypt will import foodstuffs from Ethiopia and export industrial goods and food products to Ethiopia, the weekly paper MAY reported here today.

The deal was announced by Egyptian Minister for Supply and Internal Trade Ahmad Ahmad Nuh after a visit to Addis Ababa.

Mr Nuh, who attended a meeting of African trade ministers while in the Ethiopian capital, also said that he had agreed with his Ethiopian counterpart that there should be an exchange of delegations from the two countries' economy, industry, military production, agricultural and supply ministries. He expressed satisfaction at the "cordial" spirit which dominated his talks with the Ethiopian minister.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONDEMNS STAND ON GOLAN

JN062017 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1955 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beirut, 6 Feb (SANA) -- The Egyptian Communist Party has condemned the Egyptian regime's stand at the UN General Assembly. The party described the Egyptian UN delegate's abstention from condemning Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy as a mark of disgrace for Egypt.

This came today in a statement read by a spokesman for the Egyptian Communist Party's Central Committee.

The statement said that the UN General Assembly's resolution constitutes a success for the movements of peace and liberation and a defeat for the Zionist policy of occupation and annexation, as well as for the U.S. policy of blackmail practiced in the United Nations.

The statement added that Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington further confirms that the new head of the Egyptian regime is following the old scheme.

18 LEFTIST DISSIDENTS DETAINED; NO CHARGES FILED

NC082029 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 Feb (AFP) -- A total of 18 leit-wing militants, including six lawyers, were arrested in Egypt last night according to sources close to the Marxist-Nasirite [National] Progressive [Unionist Grouping] Party.

The 18 were not charged and were due to face trial shortly the sources said.

SHURBAJI DIES; OPPOSED CAMP DAVID, AS-SADAT

NC081045 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 Feb (AFP) -- One of the most outstanding opponents of the Camp David peace process, lawyer 'Abd al-'Azia Shurbaji, died yesterday from a heart attack aged 69, it was reported here today.

Mr. Shurbaji who was president of the Cairo bar from 1962 to 1966 had spend the last four years of his life denouncing in writing and in public appearances even the principle of peace with the "Zionist entity. He was in favour of the destruction of the Jewish state.

Mr. Shurbaji was among 1,536 people arrested last September on the orders of President Anwar as-Sadat for alleged religion-linked sedition.

In the 1930's Mr Shurbaji led student political action against the government and the British. He was known for his uncompromising nationalism and was close to the Muslim Brotherhood.

RAMADAN DELIVERS MESSAGES TO SAUDI ARABIA, YAR

JN080728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad for Riyadh this morning carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In a predeparture statement, Ramadan said that the message deals with the exchange of views on bilateral relations and the situation in the area. The message, Ramadan added, is part of the consultations and coordination among the Arab kings and presidents.

The first deputy prime minister is accompanied by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan'.

Returns Home

JN090938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad at dawn today at the end of a short tour of Saudi Arabia and the YAR. After arriving in Riyadh yesterday, Ramadan delivered a message to Prince Fahd, the Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, from President Saddam Husayn addressed to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations and means to develop them.

Ramadan also delivered a similar message to YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from President Saddam Husayn.

The first deputy prime minister was accompanied by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan.

In a statement to INA Ramadan said that his talks with Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealt with the ways to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation in the current stage and the pan-Arab stand toward the Iraqi-Iranian war in facing the racist Persian enemy.

Ramadan added that during the meeting Prince Fahd stressed Saudi Arabia's support for Iraq's just war to restore its legitimate land and water rights against the Persian enemy.

Ramadan said that Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih told him to convey his regards to President Saddam Husayn, reiterating Yeman's support for Iraq in its just war against the Persian enemy.

The first deputy prime minister added that Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih praised the initiative of His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan in opening the door for the Jordanian brothers to volunteer for Saddam's al-Qadisyah stressing that it is the beginning of the pan-Arab awakening against all the enemies of the Arab nation.

ATH-THAWRAH ON U.S. STATEMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

JN080927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA) -- The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today describes as impudent and rude the U.S. statement to the effect that the United States will resist any call from Arab governments to stand by Iraq in its war with Iran.

A U.S. official in the military delegation accompanying U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is currently making a tour of the Arab region, made the aforementioned statement.

The paper noted that this statement coincides with news of the presence of an Iranian military delegation in Washington and comes after the statement by a State Department official stressing the U.S. desire for what was described as the unity and independence of Iran.

ATH-THAWRAH explains that the U.S. official's statement is a blatant interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries. The paper stresses that the United States always concentrates on dividing the united Arab stand on any pan-Arab issue either in Palestine or the Arab Gulf.

The paper says that the latest U.S. statement, which is full of threats, is blackmail which will cause more Arab hostility toward the United States and increase the conviction that the Iran of Khomenyi is the same as the Iran of Mihammad Reza Pahlavi, the horse of imperialism, expansion and greed in the Arab Gulf region.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: If the ugly United States is anxious to change its image in the eyes of millions of Arabs then it should realize that Khomeyni is too weak to implement his aggressive plans and that the alien Zionists are swimming against the strong tide of history and therefore their end is inevitable no matter how long or short the time is.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 609

JN081642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA) -- The Iraqi forces continue their advance in the Bostan area, reinforcing their major offensive, chasing the Iranian enemy's defeated forces and inflicting further heavy losses in life and equipment. This was stated here this evening by the Armed Forces General Command's communique No 609, which said that the results of this Iraqi offensive, which began on Saturday [6 February], will be announced in subsequent communiques. It added that our helicopters continued all day today to attack the enemy positions and concentrations in the Bostan area, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy's armor, vehicles and men before returning safely to base. It put the known enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 61 killed and 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 gun, 2 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 boat destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

At a time when our great people are celebrating the 19th anniversary of the 8 February revolution and the 12th anniversary of the Popular Army, our brave armed forces are recording on behalf of the Arab nation bright pages of this nation's long history, which is crowned with heroism, gallantry and loyalty, and are continuing their just battle against the Persian aggressors until they yield to justice and give up their aggressive intentions against Iraq and the Arab nation and until they recognize our full rights to land and waters. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today were as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forces continue their advance in the Bostan area, reinforcing their major offensive, chasing the Iranian enemy's defeated forces and inflicting on them further heavy losses in life and equipment as well as capturing many. We will announce the details in subsequent communiques.

B. Our units attacked the enemy positions and concentrations in the Shush area and clashed with the enemy using every weapon, killing 29 and destroying 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier and 1 gun.
C. Our forward units attacked the enemy positions in the Dezful area, killing 13.
D. Our forward units attacked an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Abadan area and forced it to flee after killing 11 and destroying 1 vehicle and 2 stockpiles of hardware. An enemy boat was also burned and sunk in the same area.
E. Four were killed and one vehicle and one rocket launcher were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
F. Two were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
G. Two were killed in the Mehran area.
H. Our helicopters continued all day today to attack the enemy positions and concentrations in the Bostan area, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy's armor, vehicles and men before returning safely to base.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 61 killed and 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 gun, 2 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 boat destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: nine martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one vehicle and one mortar damaged.

CSSR FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD 5 FEB

JN060803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) -- CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad last night at the end of a week-long visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture press statement, the CSSR minister said that two cooperation minutes were signed during the visit, the first on scientific and economic cooperation and the second on the joint trade program between the two friendly countries for the current year.

OIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE 7 FEB

JN081044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA) -- 'Abd al-Mun'im Husayn, Iraq's Oil Ministry under secretary, heading an Iraqi oil delegation left for Prague today on a week-long visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a predeparture statement Husayn said that the delegation's visit aims at holding talks with CSSR officials to develop oil cooperation between the two countries. He added that the visit comes within the context of the periodic meetings between Iraq and CSSR.

TARIQ 'AZIZ LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI 9 FEB

JN090908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, left Baghdad for New Delhi today on a visit of several days to India. 'Aziz stated that he will convey a verbal message to Mrs Indira Gandhi from President Saddam Husayn. He added that his talks with Indian officials will touch on bilateral relations and the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz said that he will acquaint the Indian side with the tremendous preparations Iraq is making to host the seventh nonaligned summit conference, scheduled to be held in Baghdad in September.

MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BAGHDAD

JN061142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) -- Official talks began here today between Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Trigona in the presence of the two countries' delegations.

Talks focused on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in all spheres, Arab-Maltese relations, the seventh nonaligned summit conference to be held in Baghdad in September and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Dr Hammadi stressed Iraq's desire to promote relations between the two friendly countries in a manner that will serve the two people's interests. He explained the reasons for the Iraqi-Iranian war, stressing Iraq's efforts to halt fighting and to hold negotiations to solve the dispute in a manner that will safeguard the two countries' legitimate rights. He also referred to Iran's persistent refusal to respond to Iraq's call for halting the fighting. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi also explained to the Maltese minister the steps that have been taken to prepare for the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference and to insure its success.

The Maltese minister praised Iraq's stand toward Malta and the assistance it is offering Malta to help it overcome its problems. He reiterated his country's desire to promote relations with Iraq in particular and with the Arab countries in general because they are linked by historic ties and common interests. The Maltese minister also praised Iraq's efforts for the success of nonaligned summit conference.

The Maltese foreign minister arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit that will last several days.

Ma'ruf Receives Delegation

JN071233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad 7 Feb (INA) -- Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received here today Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Trigona and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf stressed Iraq's desire to promote the historic relations that link Iraq and Malta. He reviewed in detail the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, the intransigence of the Tehran rulers and their insistence on continuing the war despite Iraq's continued efforts and support for all the initiatives to end the war in a peaceful manner that will safeguard Iraq's legitimate national rights.

The Maltese foreign minister asked Ma'ruf to convey the Maltese president's greetings to President Saddam Husayn and stressed his country's hope that the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference to be held in Baghdad in September will be a complete success and Malta's readiness to exert efforts in this respect.

The two sides discussed ways to strengthen cooperation and preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference.

Minister Departs

JN080800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA) -- Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Trigona and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad for Malta at dawn today after a 3-day visit to Iraq.

During his visit, Trigona met with high-ranking Iraqi officials. The talks dealt with the means to strengthen and develop relations between the two friendly countries and consolidate their joint stands to present them to the nonaligned countries summit which is scheduled to take place in Baghdad in September.

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON WAR WITH IRAN

JN031000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 3 Feb (INA) -- In a press conference held in Tunis, Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that Iraq has welcomed His Majesty King Husayn's announcement on opening the door for voluntary service because it does not want to win the war with Iran and lose the pan-Arab cause. He added that Iraq does not care about the number of men as much as it cares about the spirit and manner in which the volunteering takes place, namely, Arab nobility.

He said Iraq wants Arab assistance so that the pan-Arab action will not be affected in the future because the Iraqi citizen asked when Iraq particpated in any pan-Arab duty in Palestine or defended any Arab country, what the Arabs offered Iraq in its just war against the Persians. He described King Husayn's stand as noble and expressed his conviction that such initiatives will be undertaken in more than one place, whether by individuals or states, in support of Iraq.

He stressed that the security and sovereignty of the Arab Gulf are the responsibility of the Gulf people and that any foreign hand which stretches to any Arab Gulf state will be amputated by the Gulf and Iraqi people. He added that the Army of Iraq is an army of the Gulf and that the strong Iraqi arm will destroy all ambitious dreams.

He indicated that the Iraqi defense minister visited Bahrain the day following the announcement of the plot against Bahrain. He added that it is important to Iraq that the Gulf states remain free and independent.

He denied the presence of any Arab work for Palestine and asked: Where are the Arab armies which are heading for Palestine? He described what is reiterated on this subject as mere words. He also stressed that Iraq will be in the forefront of any real Arab work for Palestine.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that the Iraqi Army is positioned along a 1,200 km front and 50-80 km deep inside Iran. He added that the Iraqi Army will not be budged from this front until the Iranian rulers recognize Iraq's rights over land and waters.

He affirmed Iraq's readiness to stop the war immediately upon receipt of Iran's acceptance of negotiations to end the war on the bases of Iraq's rights and nonintervention in Iraq's domestic affairs. He said Iraq does not covet any Iranian territory and the presence of the Iraqi forces inside Iran is merely dictated by a military objective. This objective will hold until the enemy comes to reason and says: Enough, you have your land and we have ours; you have your political options and we have ours.

The Iraqi minister warned that the Iranian regime seeks to disintegrate the Arab nation and divide it into sectarian groups. This, the minister added, explains its cooperation with the Zionist entity. He pointed out that Iraq is prepared to continue fighting for 20 years with the same efficiency. At the same time Iraq wants peace. He declared that some 2 million Iraqi citizens have so far volunteered for the Special Task Brigades. This is in addition to the Popular Army Forces.

Asked about Iran's claims of forming a brigade of Iraqi POW's to fight in the Golan, the minister said these are lies; the Iranian regime does not believe in the issue of Palestine. He described the execution of Iraqi POW's as an abominable crime, adding that Iraqi forces found Iraqi prisoners killed with their hands tied behind their back.

KING HUSAYN, FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVE URQUHART

JN061437 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court today Brian Urquhart, UN under secretary general for political affairs.

Foreign Minsiter Marwan al-Qasim also received Brian Urquhart and exchanged views with him on UN efforts to preserve peace in the region, particularly in southern Lebanon.

HASAN: TALKS WITH U.S. ON AUTONOMY ISSUE RESUMED

NC080755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] In Amman, Joredanian Crown Prince Hasan has stated that the dialogue between Jordan and the United States on the autonomy talks has been resumed. It should be recalled that an assistant to the U.S. secretary of state visited Jordan during the recent tour of the area by Secretary of State Alexander Haig. As explained by U.S. State Department sources, this tour sought to expand the Camp David framework to include other states in the area.

AL-YARMUK FORCE TO LEAVE FOR WARFRONT 'NEXT WEEK'

GF081220 Doma QNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Dubayy, 8 Feb (QNA) -- Press reports here today said that the Jordanian Al-Yarmuk forces, which consist of volunteers who responded to King Husayn's call to assist Iraq in its war with Iran, will leave for the warfront next week.

In a report from Amman, the Dubayy newspaper AL-BAYAN said the first group of these forces, about 4,000 men, has completed intensive training on various kinds of weapons. It is not known whether this group will complete its training in Iraq or will immediately go to the front.

The newspaper said Jordan has opened 16 centers to train the volunteers from various areas.

MINISTERS DONATE TO SUPPORT AL-YARMUK FORCES

JN071829 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] In response to His Majesty King Husayn's call to support fraternal Iraq in its pan-Arab battle on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, the ministers donated half a month's salary to the Jordanian Arab Forces of Al-Yarmuk.

CITIZENS, UNIVERSITY STUDENTS VOLUNTEER FOR IRAQ

JN031854 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Citizens in Irbid Governorate and Mafraq District continue to call at the recruiting offices to volunteer for the Al-Yarmuk forces to support the fraternal Iraqi people.

Large numbers of volunteers have already been sent to training camps. Furthermore, increasing numbers of volunteers in the Al-Yarmuk forces continue to call at recruiting offices. Recruiting offices in Ar-Ramtha, Jarash, 'Ajlun and Ash-Shunah ash-Shamaliyah districts are witnessing a continuing influx of citizens wanting to volunteer in the Arab Jordanian Al-Yarmuk forces.

Al-Yarmuk University has also decided to give students and employees at the university the opportunity to volunteer and at the same time retain their scholastic and professional rights.

PHALANGIST DENIES MEETING ISRAEL'S SHARON

NC081759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters today under Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. After the meeting and in answer to a question about a report published in the U.S. magazine TIME today which alleges that a meeting took place between the Lebanese forces commander and the Israeli defense minister, the [Lebanese forces] official spokesman said: This report is fabricated and groundless. We absolutely deny that such a meeting took place. We are concerned to draw the attention of the foreign news media to be more thorough before publishing such tendentious stories, particularly when the matter concerns a people who have been living through a terrible tragedy for 7 years.

The spokesman added: At any rate, since the start of the war in Lebanon, Lebanese public opinion has grown accustomed to reading reports that are figments of someone's imagination and well knows how to distinguish between facts and false reports. The Lebanese public opinion knows that the report published by TIME is not the first and will not be the last.

In the meantime, the Lebanese Forces Council is interested in reaffirming that the Lebanese resistance's firm position will continue, and it was officially conveyed by Lebanese forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil to President Ilyas Sarkis on 6 July 1981, who, in turn, conveyed it to the Arab Followup Committee.

SOVIETS AGREE TO 'BEEFING UP' UNIFIL UNITS

NC081722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The director general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry has received the USSR charge d'affaires in Beirut, (Uri Soslikov) and discussed Lebanon's requests as specified in its memorandum to the UN Security Council with regard to the situation in the south.

It has been reported today that the USSR has informed Lebanon of its consent to the beefing up of the UN emergency forces.

This evening, USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov returned from Moscow to Beirut after holding talks with his government with regard to Lebanon and the region and the Soviet role in dealing with the crisis therein.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS MILITARY, POLITICAL MEETINGS

JN081723 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over a meeting of the higher military council this morning. The military situation, particularly in southern Lebanon, was comprehensively discussed in the wake of the Zionist military concentrations against the south and new developments. The council also discussed the occupied territories in light of reports received in this regard and adopted several decisions and measures.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also presided over a PLO Executive Committee meeting today, during which the current situation in all fields and on all local, Arab and international levels was discussed. The committee discussions centered on southern Lebanon and current developments in the area. It also studied the present situation in the occupied territories and adopted several decisions and recommendations in this regard.

The PLO Executive Committee also named its delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' conference and its delegation to the Arab strategy committee on southern Lebanon, both of which will meet in Tunis on 12 and 15 February.

PLO TO NOTIFY UN CHIEF OF ISRAELI OVERFLIGHTS

NC090740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0547 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The PLO command yesterday asked its chief UN delegate to notify the UN secretary general of the intense daily sorties by Israeli Air Force planes over southern Lebanon, particularly over Beirut. The command also asked that the secretary general be informed that the daily low-altitute sorties by the Israeli Air Force over Beirut are aimed at terrorizing civilians because these sorties draw groundfire, and that Israeli warplanes made sorties yesterday while civilian aircraft were entering Lebanese skies which, according to a statement by the Lebanese public works minister, led to the hitting of a privately-owned Swiss plane. The Lebanese minister announced that the Israeli planes had entered the corridor in which the Swiss plane was flying, which made it impossible to notify the plane to move away.

More on Israeli Movements

JN081700 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The military spokesman of the joint forces' central command has stated the following:

1. At 1300 today, enemy warplanes flew over Beirut. Joint forces' antiaircraft fire intercepted them and forced them to fly back toward the occupied territories. Meanwhile, several enemy planes flew over several areas in the south. The joint forces' opened antiaircraft fire immediately on them.

2. At 2215 yesterday, an intensive flight of enemy helicopters was observed in the border strip areas, particularly in the Al-Qulay'ah area. Several enemy gunboats were also sighted roving the Lebanese coast opposite the Az-Zahrani area. The gunboats were accompanied by helicopters.

ARAB STATES TO BE ASKED TO SEVER U.S. RELATIONS

GF081910 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1835 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 8 Feb (WAKH) -- The GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent has quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Tunis as saying that Syria will submit a bill to the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, which will be held in Tunis on 12 February at the invitation of the Syrian Government, to discuss Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

These sources have disclosed that among the important points listed in the Syrian bill is a request for Arab states to sever political and economic relations with the United States for being Israel's partner and for encouraging its continuous aggression against the Arab nation. Syria will also request that similar stands be adopted against other states that support Israel.

The Syrian bill also includes a request that Arab states get the states of the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned group to institute political and economic boycotts against Israel. It will also request that the Arab states seek to achieve this through diplomatic contacts with other states.

The Arab League Council meeting has been postponed four times at the request of the Syrian Government in anticipation of the UN Security Council decision and the UN General Assembly resolution on the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

ARABS URGED TO STRIKE AT U.S. INTERESTS

JN090954 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb (SANA) -- In today's editorial, ATH-THAWRAH says that deploying Syria's accomplishment at the United Nations in the service of the Arab issue requires an initiative at the Arab official level to strike at every type of U.S. interest, to behead the snake and to continue the struggle for the sake of crushing it in occupied Palestine.

Continuing, ATH-THAWRAH says the political circumstances that emerged out of Syrian success at the United Nations permit a move to the offensive against U.S. interests similar to the offensive that followed the October war when the Arab oil-producing countries succeeded in exploiting circumstances to raise their oil prices, thus defying the U.S. monopoly.

The paper adds that deploying this political victory to steer the Arab liberation struggle also requires the marshalling of Arab energies in the basic battle against the Zionist enemy. Every effort should be utilized in this direction in an attempt to ensure an all-embracing boycott of U.S. goods, to besiege all regimes of agentry and capitulation, to contain the harmful discharge of these regimes and to purge the Arab body of cancerous U.S. and Zionist cells.

The paper says Syria's gain at the United Nations affirms that the course of our country led by President Hafiz al-Asad constitutes the sole and definite guarantee to liberate the land and regain the usurped rights. The gain also affirms that Syria is the stronghold that can enable the Arabs to wrest final victory.

In conclusion, ATH-THAWRAH says: It behooves the Arabs to deploy this victory and to well use the circumstances for the sake of achieving a unified Arab stand which constitutes a solid base for liberating the land and regaining usurped rights.

SAUDI PRINCE 'ABDALLAH TALKS WITH AL-ASAD

JN082010 Damascuss SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 8 Feb (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad this evening received Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard.

The talks dealt with the cureent situation in the region in light of recent developments, means of further bolstering joint Arab action and Arab solidarity, and the Zionist schemes aimed against the Arab nation.

VOL CLAIMS ARMY SHELLING KILLS 500 IN HAMAH

NC081548 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Reports reaching the Voice of Lebanon with regard to security incidents in Syria indicate that more than 500 people were killed in Hamah and that Lt Nadim Dabbagh was assassinated in Aleppo.

Voice of Lebanon reports speak of continuing bloodshed in Hamah which, according to the reports, led to the death of more than 500 people when the Syrian Army shelled the town with heavy artillery and automatic weapons. As a result of the shelling, many buildings were destroyed while water and electricity supplies were cut off from many quarters of the town. Sounds of explosions continued to be clearly heard today, while roads leading to Hamah have been cut off.

On the Islamiyah road east of Hamah, the Muslim Brotherhood ambushed a bus carrying soldiers the day before yesterday. They hurled handgrenades at the bus and killed about 40 persons traveling in it.

In the Bab al-Mayrab quarter in Aleppo, Lt Nazim Dabbagh, the son of the director of education, was assassinated. The sounds of explosions and machinegun fire continue to be heard in Aleppo.

PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES ERITREAN DELEGATION

JN082040 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 8 Feb (SANA) -- Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and chairman of the Foreign Relations Office, received this evening a delegation of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front, led by secretary General Ramadan Mohamed Nur.

The talks dealt with the Arab region and the Horn of Africa. Brother Mohamed Nur outlined the political and military situation and current developments in the Eritrean revolution.

He expressed the Eritrean people's appreciation of the stands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria and their support for the Eritrean people's struggle for the achievement of their national objectives.

Brother Mohamed Nur also voiced the Eritrean people's condemnation of the Golan annexation and their support for Syria's steps to confront this plot and repulse all the imperialist and Zionist schemes in the Arab region.

Comrade Haydar underlined the importance of the unity of all the Eritrean revolution's factions, which will enable the Eritrean people to determine their fate.

AL-AHMAR CONFERS WITH PDRY ENVOY IN DAMASCUS

JN061443 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Damscus, 6 Feb (SANA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received here this morning 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, the PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

The two sides reviewed existing cooperative relations between the Ba'th and the Yemeni Socialist Party and means to promote relations between the fraternal parties and countries.

TIME REPORT ON SHARON-AL-JUMAYYIL MEETING DENIED

TA080538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S. magazine TIME reports that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met more than 2 weeks ago with the leader of the Christian Phalange in Lebanon, Bashir al-Jumayyil, on board an Israeli missile boat in the port of Juniyah near Beirut. According to the magazine the two tried to coordinate a new cooperation between Israel and the Phalange in Lebanon in preparation for a possible Israeli invasion of Lebanon, an invasion that would move the IDF as far as Beirut's international airport.

TIME reports that Defense Minister Sharon believes the terrorists' infiltration from Jordan is a propitious occasion for a strike against the terrorists in Lebanon. He raised his plan in a ministerial consultation held at the prime minister's residence last week. The defense minister told his colleagues that President Mubarak had promised him in Cairo that Egypt would not intervene. TIME further reports that the prime minister made it clear he is not prepared to drag Israel into war because of the expected political and human price.

Yesterday the prime minister's office denied the passage included in the U.S. magazine's report which deals with the meeting at Mr Begin's residence and with rejecting Sharon's plan.

Sharon Comments

TA071059 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Feb 82 p 1, 11

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kefir]

[Text] Israel last week planned no extensive operation whatsoever on the Lebanese border. The measures taken by the government were designed to serve as a warning that Israel will not acquiesce in attempted terrorist attacks on the borders or against Israeli or Jewish targets abroad. This was stated yesterday by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who was briefing Jewish American public figures in Jerusalem. Sharon noted that Israel will not be the first to launch a war or an operation on the northern border.

In the conversation, Sharon criticized remarks made by opposition circles and press articles alleging that Israel supposedly sought to create a political-security backdrop for a comprehensive military operation against the terrorists on the northern border. Sharon asserted that remarks such as these gave the terrorists legitimacy to operate against Israel in places other than the northern border and then to claim that such operations do not constitute a cease-fire violation. Sharon revealed that Israel has told the United States and Egypt that it will not consent to a situation in which the terrorists will feel free to act in any sector other than the northern border, believing that they are ostensibly protected by the terms of the cease-fire. Sharon also said Israel made it clear when the cease-fire agreement was signed that it will not accept a situation in which the terrorists step up their operational strength under cover of the agreement. If the terrorists renew the fire on the northern border, Sharon said, Israel will not agree to a return to the situation that prevailed in July 1981.

Sharon said that the government, and he personally, were making every effort to preserve the cease-fire, including within the area controlled by Major Haddad. In his talks with the visiting Jewish figures, he noted that since the signing of the cease-fire on 24 July 1981, there had been 25 aggressive incidents in the Haddad sector in which four militiamen were killed and many persons were wounded.

During this period the terrorists perpetrated attacks against Jewish institutions abroad resulting in nine deaths and over 150 persons wounded. On Friday, Prime Minister Begin met with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis at the latter's request. They discussed the situation on the northern border in the wake of the terrorists' violations of the cease-fire, the U.S. moves in the autonomy negotiations and other matters pertaining to relations between the two countries.

UN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SHAMIR, COMMENTS

TA071609 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] A short time ago, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir concluded a talk with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, in which the foreign minister conveyed to the latter Israel's reaction to the UN General Assembly resolution. Yosi Shilo reports:

We discussed the General Assembly resolution of Friday and its implications in general terms, but I cannot elaborate on it now because I have not been in New York for a few days, Urquhart said. He added: I have come here mainly to emphasize the interest the UN secretary general takes in this region and the talk with the foreign minister was beneficial and interesting. I asked whether they had discussed Lebanon and Urquhart replied that they had and that it had been one of the most important parts of their meeting. We agreed that the cease-fire should be maintained to the extent possible. Indeed, in my visit in southern Lebanon I received the impression that the cease-fire is maintained properly. We must all be grateful for this state of affairs and its contribution to the continuation of the peace process, Urquhart concluded.

Mr Urquhart will confer this evening with the prime minister and tomorrow with the defense minister after which he will return to New York.

Further Details of Talks

TA071935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Israel's attitude toward the General Assembly resolution was made clear today to UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart during meetings he had with Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir, but the focus of the discussion with the UN official on a 10-day tour of the region was the situation in Lebanon. More from political affairs report Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Two themes run through the meetings between Israel's leaders and the UN senior civil servant: that Israel is concerned by the PLO buildup in Lebanon and the terrorist operations and that Israel remains determined to respect the cease-fire along the border, provided the terrorists do the same. Foreign Minister Shamir, who met Mr Urquhart this afternoon, said that while the situation was quiet now there was real cause for concern. He referred to the buildup of terrorist forces and their concentration near the border in southern Lebanon. This was a continuous danger which Israel could not accept for long, they must be removed, the foreign minister told the UN official. Mr Urquhart visited UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon during his current tour to see for himself how they are handling their peacekeeping role. He said that the UNIFIL troops were doing their best to maintain peace and quiet in the area and the cease-fire was holding up probably better than anyone expected.

But following his meeting this evening with the prime minister, I asked Mr Urquhart if, despite the current calm along Israel's northern border he shared Israel's attitude that the situation was a volatile one.

[Urquhart] We must bear it very much in mind that the situation -- that I have also discussed with Mr 'Arafat in Beirut -- I think that the whole situation in southern Lebanon, in all its aspects, is a volatile situation and that is why we are all so anxious to preserve the cease-fire. We appreciate the cooperation of everyone who shares our view that the cease-fire is very important.

[Question] As you know, there was an infiltration attempt into Israel from Jordan a few days ago and Israel is saying that because of the cease-fire the Palestinians are now trying to step up infiltration from Jordan to Israel and from other places. During your visit to Jordan, did you discuss this with the authorities there?

[Answer] Yes, I did discuss that indeed. As you know, the policy of Jordan is that there should not be infiltrations from Jordan and I believe that to be their policy. This was one incident, I hope it is one of its kind.

[Ben-'Ami] Tomorrow the UN official meets Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and on Tuesday he will be returning to New York to report to the UN secretary general about his tour of the region and what he has heard and seen here. He will also be taking with him an invitation from Prime Minister Begin to the secretary general to come and visit Israel. [end recording]

Lebanon Discussed

TA081530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met today with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart and told him Israel has no intention of attacking Syria, or Lebanon or any other Arab country. Minister Sharon added that Israel will not tolerate terrorist activity on its borders and, hence, no one should be surprised if we react when attacked. The terrorists should know, Sharon said, that Israel will not allow a repetition of the situation on the northern border last July.

Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reports that the defense minister suggested to the UNIFIL forces that they destroy the terrorist weapons they confiscate in their territory. Since these weapons are being returned to the terrorists, this encourages them to repeat attempts to penetrate through the UNIFIL area, the defense minister said. He disclosed that within 3 years Iraq will have 17 divisions, and the Arab countries combined will have 15,000 tanks. Brian Urquhart said the United Nations is always ready to contribute to the safeguarding of peace.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT

TA082040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The UN secretary general has accepted Prime Minister Menahem Begin's invitation to visit Israel. The UN spokesman said the date of the visit would be set after a consultation with the Israeli UN delegation. The invitation was extended yesterday by the prime minister through the UN under secretary general, Brian Urquhart. Correspondents at the United Nations point out that the UN secretary general's decision comes a short time after the UN General Assembly voted to boycott Israel.

AMBASSADOR BLUM RETURNS FOR CONSULTATIONS

TA081252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Report from Ben-Gurion Airport by Shim'on Ayalon -- recorded]

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, arrived here less than an hour ago. He is here for consultations on how to prepare Israel's response to what he terms the obscene UN resolution of last Friday, when the General Assembly voted to recommend that Israel be boycotted.

[Blum] It's a very grave resolution in that it contains certain value judgments. It defines Israel as a nonpeace-loving nation, and within the United Nations context this is a code word which could have serious repercussions in the future.

There is a direct line leading from the Zionism-racism resolution of 1975 to this resolution of last Friday night, in that both aim at gradually delegitimizing the State of Israel, and then to enable our enemies -- our Arab enemies and their supporters -- to treat Israel on the international scene in a manner that would be incompatible with the treatment meted out to "normal" members of the international community. So we should not underestimate the ideological significance, if you will, of this obscene resolution of last Friday night. On the practical level, I do not anticipate any problems, certainly not any immediate problems.

[Ayalon] So there are repercussions, Mr Blum said, but he would not go into any details. From Ben-Gurion Airport, this is Shim'on Ayalon returning you to Jerusalem.

Sees No Chance of Boycott

TA081630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Our UN ambassador arrived in Israel today for consultations. At Ben-Gurion Airport he repeated that there was no chance of the UN General Assembly's resolution being implemented. Our correspondent, 'Adi Adar, listened to what Yehuda Blum had to say.

[Begin recording] [Blum] I think that it is clear -- clear to the United Nations and the secretary general; clear to the countries that are members of the United Nations -- that if there is any plotting against Israeli credentials or, to be more precise, against Israel's status as a formal member country with equal rights, then, to a great extent, this will also signal the end of the organization itself.

[Adar] Is it possible to speak about a victory for the Arab steamroller?

[Blum] No, because you must simply compare with your own eyes the parliamentary composition of the organization. The Arabs and their supporters begin every vote with 65-70 votes. If you wake up the Arab and Soviet representatives, the communists and their supporters, in the middle of the night and tell them that there is an anti-Israeli resolution, they will not ask you what it is all about, they will go and vote. [end recording]

YAMIT RESIDENTS CABLE BEGIN ON COMPENSATION

TA090909 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Report by Moti Ben-Yanai]

[Text] Yamit--The businessmen's committee here yesterday cabled the premier, the president, the Knesset speaker and several ministers, saying the evacuation from Sinai cannot take place because they have not signed an agreement with the government. They said that they have received no replies, either to their demand for an arbitrated solution to the problem or compensation, or to their request to meet Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

They also complained that contrary to promises negotiations with the director-general of the Agriculture Ministry were broken off and left to Minister Simha Ehrlich to complete. They have rejected Ehrlich's proposals. In addition, they said that they have not received legal evacuation orders, although only 40 days are left until the date set for the evacuation. The telegrams were sent to try to ensure the reaching of a settlement in order to prevent a confrontation. The head of the Yamit settlements committee yesterday requested an urgent meeting with Begin. Residents of the area see such a meeting as the last chance to reach an agreement and prevent violence.

PORI POLL: MAJORITY OPPOSES YAMIT SETTLERS

TA031145 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Pori poll]

[Text] The majority of the Israeli public does not support the fight by the inhabitants of the Yamit district, is opposed to the granting of large compensation and thinks that the district should be evaucated on the date agreed upon at Camp David. These are the conclusions from a nationwide Pori public opinion poll conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ.

The polls' findings show that 73.4 percent do not believe the increasing compensation is justified compared with 15.5 percent who do believe it is justified. A majority of 60 percent, compared with 26.1 percent, holds the view that the district should be evacuated at the end of April as was agreed to at Camp David. A majority of 68.7 percent, compared with 17.2 percent, believes that Yamit will be evacuated by the date fixed. Of those polled, 47.2 percent, compared with 38.3 percent, think that the people who invaded the district must be evacuated at once instead of waiting to the last minute.

Furthermore, 60.6 percent, compared with 27.7 percent, think that the government's lack of immediate reaction to the breaches of law and order in Yamit could, in the future, damage the rule of law in the country and they regard this as a dangerous precedent. About 10 percent of the public had no opinion. The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women.

POLL SHOWS 4.1 PERCENT INCREASE IN LIKUD SUPPORT

TA051105 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 82 p 3

[Pori poll]

[Text] If the Knesset elections had been held in the middle of January, there would have been an increase of 4.1 percent in support for the Likud and a drop of 3.9 percent for the Alignment in comparison to their current strength in the 10th Knesset. The NRP would have lost only 3.6 percent. The Shinuy and TAMI movements show signs of recovering, while Telem would not have met the minimum quota. These are the primary findings of a nationwide election poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ.

The poll's findings show that the Likud's strength would have increased by 4.1 percent, from the 37.1 percent it received in the last Knesset elections. The Alignment's strength, in contrast to this, would have dropped by 3.9 percent, from 36.6 percent to 32.7 percent.

The NRP's strength would have dropped by 1.3 percent, from the 4.9 percent it received in the last elections to 3.6 percent now. The strength of the Shinuy Movement would have increased by 1.1 percent, from 1.5 percent to 2.6 percent. TAMI, which did not meet the minimum quota in the previous poll [HA'ARETZ 14 December 1981], now has 2.2 percent, about the same percentage (2.3 percent) that it received in the last elections. Telem only received 0.2 percent in the poll compared with the 1.6 percent it received in the elections. There has been almost no change in the strength of the Citizens' Rights Movement and Tehiya.

Of those asked, 28.5 percent did not say for whom they would vote, compared with 22.1 percent in the previous poll.

Below are the results of the poll, in comparison with the results of the elections to the 10th Knesset (the data are in percentages):

	Poll	10th Knesset	the change
Likud	41.2	37.1	4.1
Alignment	32.7	36.6	-1.3
NRP	3.6	4.9	-1.3
Agudat Yisra'el	3.7	3.7	0.0
Shinuy	2.6	1.5	1.1
TAMI	2.2	2.3	-0.1
Tehiya	2.1	2.3	-0.2
CRM	1.4	1.4	0.0
Telem	0.2	1.6	-1.4
Others	2.7	4.0	-1.3
Minorities	not asked	4.6	na
Undecided	7.6	na	na

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women, 18 and older with voting rights who were interviewed in their homes throughout the country.

LABOR TO OPPOSE EXTENDING LAW TO JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA041327 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Report by Moshe Meisels]

[Text] The Labor Party's Political Committee has approved an "eastern paper," which states that the party will oppose any attempt to extend Israeli law to the Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

The party explains in this document, which will be su ted to the Labor leadership bureau for approval next week, that it opposes any change in the legal status of Judaea and Samaria, that it wants a state with a Jewish majority and that it is seeking to adhere to its political platform, to the Camp David accords and to UN Security Council Resolution 242.

The Labor hawks had proposed a distinction in the document between Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley and those which were established in Samaria -- with regard to extending Israeli law and jurisdiction. It was, however, decided that the document concerns all Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

AIDE SURPRISED AT REACTION TO MUBARAK COMMENTS

TA081257 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report from London by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London (special to HA'ARETZ) -- "The Israeli Government has no reason to worry about the recent statements made by President Mubarak," this reporter was told by Dr Usama al-Baz, director of the president's Office of Political Affairs and special aide to President Mubarak. He expressed his surprise at the furious reaction in Jerusalem to Mubarak's remarks in the United States. "The president," his aide added, "is saying the same things that As-Sadat said in the past: the need for peace with Israel on the basis of the Camp David accords, the need for giving the Palestinians the right to self-determination and the need for conducting a dialogue with them. This represents no change or innovation in our stand."

Prior to his departure for West Germany, Dr al-Baz said that the Egyptian president will visit Israel at the end [presumably of March] or the beginning of April, though no date has yet been set, and therefore "no decision has as yet been made on whether the visit will include a tour of Jerusalem." Al-Baz expects that after April -- and the completion of the Sinai withdrawal -- additional Arab states may join the peace process, though no far-reaching conclusions should be inferred from this. It was inconceivable, he added, that Saudi Arabia will join the peace talks and the negotiations in the near future.

"The Saudis have announced their support for peace moves on the basis of the Fahd plan, but that is still a long way from peace talks between them and Israel," Al-Baz said.

Asked whether Egypt supports the PLO's participation in the talks, he replied: "The PLO will participate in the future, of that I have no doubt. Every national movement in the world has undergone changes. The PLO has extremists and moderates, that is only natural, and therefore we must encourage the moderates. This must be done by Europe. Instead of concentrating on all the clauses of the Venice declaration, the European countries would do better to concentrate only on the clauses that speak of mutual Israeli-PLO recognition." Al-Baz believes that as long as Israel does not agree to recognize the PLO, there is no chance that the organization will become more moderate and issue a unilateral declaration recognizing Israel.

EGYPT'S HAFIZ INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL TIES

TA081535 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Report on interview with Egyptian Chief of Staff 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz by Semadar Peri on 7 Feb -- place not given]

[Text] "The relations between the people of Israel and the people of Egypt, and the peace process, must become a model which the entire world will learn to emulate. That is the best way to bring peace and well-being to the region." This was stated yesterday by Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz in an exclusive interview to YEDI'OT AHARONOT, who is making the first visit to Israel by an Egyptian chief of staff. While carefully refraining from going into details, the guest added that, "no side must do anything rash that is liable to foul the atmosphere of peace."

Question: You are visiting Israel even as President Mubarak is signing arms deals abroad. In the era of peace with Israel, why does Egypt need more F-16 fighters and sophisticated military equipment?

Answer: I wish to reaffirm Egypt's policy of peace. This is a strategic and not a tactical position. We shall continue with this policy, which stems from our faith that peace is the only solution that will bring stability and security to the region. Regarding military procurements and the improved weaponry, we all know about the dangers that threaten our region. These are dangers that we must be prepared to meet; to be prepared means to maintain a strong army with improved weapons.

Question: But we have signed a peace treaty. Why do you go on buying more and more arms?

Answer: To serve peace. Even countries that have never known war and which face no military threat maintain an appropriate military level. Is that illogical? We are asking for arms in order to defend our borders against any possible attack.

Question: In Egypt threatened now?

Answer: Definitely. There are dangers that must not be disregarded. The danger of Soviet encroachment is the chief hazard.

Question: If you are already conducting an arms-purchasing campaign, will you take advantage of your visit here to purchase military equipment from Israel?

Answer: This is out of the question. In no way is this subject included in my itinerary. Our sources of arms supply are open and known. We have no intention of purchasing arms in Israel.

Question: Why?

Answer: The time for that has not yet come.

Question: Do you have plans to manufacture your own arms, together with American know-how, as Israel is doing?

Answer: Absolutely. Every country tries to cover its armament needs according to its own security requirements. We shall cooperate with the United States, with France and with the other European countries. This will be cooperation to manufacture arms so that we can supply ourselves.

Question: Perhaps Israel and Egypt will try to coproduce arms for defensive purposes?

Answer: There are no such things as defensive and offensive arms. It makes no difference whether it is a plane or a tank or even a pistol -- all of them are employed for offensive and defensive purposes alike.

Question: We hear more reports of a relaxation of tension on the Egyptian-Libyan border. Has that border in fact been opened?

Answer: The Foreign Ministry in Cairo issued a communique stating that the situation on the Libyan border remains unchanged. I have nothing to add to that statement.

Question: On the eve of your visit, a report was published here that you had evaded an invitation to participate in a festive luncheon in the Knesset.

Answer: That report is incorrect. I was not invited to a luncheon in the Knesset. I requested to make a private, unofficial visit to Jerusalem. Indeed, as a first visit, this is only a courtesy visit to Israel.

Question: In your talk yesterday with your Israeli counterpart, Lieutenant General Eytan, you spoke about "ongoing subjects" regarding the completion of the withdrawal. What problems still remain?

Answer: The entire world is following the completion of the withdrawal, therefore, the two sides must complete the process quietly, without problems.

Question: President Mubarak assumed power after many years of army service. Do you of the army still regard him as one of yours, or is he today only the president?

Answer: The army, by its nature, stands behind and supports the political regime. You, after all, are aware that the army does not mix in politics.

Question: In the past you took part in wars against us, and you were even wounded in the Yom Kippur war. How do you feel on your first visit here?

Answer: Lieutenant General Eytan invited me to pay a return visit after his visit in Egypt. How do I feel? We have shattered the barrier. We must work for cooperation for peace, which will be good for everyone. There is no sensitivity here. If I still had something against you in my heart, and if there were this sensitivity, would I have accepted the invitation and come to Israel?

JAPAN ASKS SHAMIR TO DEFER OFFICIAL VISIT

TA070715 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Landau]

[Excerpts] Tokyo -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was to have made an official visit to Japan next month -- but the Japanese Government has asked him to defer it in the wake of the Golan Law. It would have been the first-ever visit by an Israeli minister to Japan. A high Japanese source, who told the Jerusalem POST of the deferment, said that, the visit would have been an important watershed in the correct but cool relationship between Jerusalem and Tokyo. Shamir's visit here was to have been part of a swing by the foreign minister through Australia, New Zealand and the Phillipines. Now it is understood, Shamir has cancelled the entire trip.

Some officials here hope the visit will still take place -- perhaps in the autumn if there are no further upsets in the Middle East till then. Japan has made it clear, though, that it would only want Shamir to come here in the context of a regional trip embracing other capitals in the area. Arab reaction would be too severe, the high source explained, if Tokyo was the solitary stop on Shamir's trip. Hence, apparently, Israel's efforts to arrange a four-capital swing including Canberra, Wellington and Manila. Australia and New Zealand both about to send contingents to the Sinai Multinational Force, were apparently ready to welcome Israel's foreign minister despite the storm over the Golan Law. But Shamir himself has postponed the visits there -- perhaps so that they can be worked in again, later in the year, with a trip to Japan.

PERMISSION TO REOPEN EMBASSY IN ROK REFUSED

TA080902 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- South Korea has refused Israel's request to reopen an embassy in Seoul, a well-informed Histadrut source told the Jerusalem POST yesterday after a 24-hour visit there by the labour federation's secretary-general, Yeruham Meshel.

The Foreign Ministry's spokesman, Avi Pazner, said last night he did not know of an Israeli attempt to reopen the embassy. However, another ministry source indirectly confirmed the Histadrut report when he maintained there was no connection between Meshel's activities and the difficulties of reopening the embassy.

Israel closed the embassy in Seoul in 1978, partly because of budgetary reasons and partly because South Korea had no ambassador here, Pazner said. Since then Israel has been represented by Ambassador Amnon Ben-Yohanan who resides in Tokyo.

The Histadrut source said South Korea refused the request because thousands of South Koreans are engaged in building houses and bridges in the Persian Gulf states. Moreover, South Korea needs the oil and does not want to lose the existing contracts, the source said.

Meshel was invited to Seoul, along with other trade union leaders, to attend the South Korean Labour Federation convention. He later talked with Minister of Labour Kwon Chung-tong who accepted, in principle, an invitation to visit Israel.

Meshel and the president of South Korea's labour confederation, (Chung Han-ju) drafted agreements on cooperation in organizing consumer and production cooperatives and programmes of education for workers. The South Korean will come to Israel in April, as guest of the Histadrut, to sign the agreements.

Meshel also attended a meeting of the Asian regional organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, where he was elected chairman of its Budgets Commission.

KENYAN PRESIDENT OPENS OAU SESSION ON SAHARA

EA081158 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, has said that Africa must find a durable settlement to the question of Western Sahara. President Moi was speaking at the official opening of the second session of the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara in Nairobi this morning. He said that given the unity and the good will which exist both at the UN and the OAU, the Africans and the people of the world at large will complete the tortuous journey towards the realization of an African dream of a lasting peace in the continent.

President Moi said that the fact that members of the committee had been able to meet in Nairobi again to review the efforts for a search of peace in Africa is a clear manifestation of the OAU's commitment for a peaceful settlement in the question of Western Sahara.

After his opening speech, which was loudly applauded, President Moi adjourned the meeting until 4 pm this afternoon.

The meeting was attended by the Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, President Sekou Toure of Guinea and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Earlier at State House, Nairobi, President Moi held discussions with the Moroccan foreign minister, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, and the Moroccan ambassador to Kenya, Mr Saad ad-Din Taieb.

Algiers Report

LD082008 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The minisummit of states which are members of the committee for the implementation of the referendum for self-determination in Western Sahara opened this morning in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, who is also the current OAU chairman, and in the presence of the heads of state of Tanzania, Nigeria and Guinea: Julius Nyerere, Shehu Shagari and Ahmed Sekou Toure. Also present are Sudanese Vice President Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib; the foreign ministers of Mali and Sierra Leone, Alidune Blondin Beye and Conteh, in addition to Mr Adam Kodjo, OAU secretary general, and Mr Abby Farah, representative of the UN secretary general.

The president of Kenya made a short speech at the minisummit, in which he said: Our preoccupation with securing peace in Africa -- which we want advanced -- makes us meet once more in Nairobi to find a peaceful settlement to the problem of Western Sahara.

After lauding the efforts made by the OAU to press ahead with the cause of peace in Western Sahara, the president of Kenya expressed his belief that a long stage on the road to finding a just solution to the problem of the Western Sahara was reached. He added that the African committee for the implementation of the referendum will discuss the three points set by the resolution of the second Nairobi summit: a cease-fire, its regulations and implementation; organization of a referendum for self-determination in the Western Sahara; and the final definition of the criteria making it possible to carry out recommendations and resolutions passed at the Nairobi minisummit held in August last year.

The Kenyan president insisted on the need to ensure that the African Continent enjoys peace and stability and reaffirmed the good will of the committee to achieve a settlement to embody the aspirations and hopes of the peoples of the continent and the international community.

After the address by the Kenyan president, the session was adjourned. It will resume its work in a closed session this afternoon. The heads of state will examine the three documents defined by the foreign ministers during their meeting last night. These documents concern a cease-fire, organization of a referendum and a UN peace-keeping force.

In this meeting, Algeria is represented by an important delegation headed by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, who yesterday arrived in Nairobi where he was welcomed by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, who is also current OAU chairman.

Moi, Toure Speak at Luncheon

EA081618 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, said this afternoon that substantial progress has been made towards finding a just and fair solution to the issue of Western Sahara since the 18th OAU summit in Nairobi. He pointed out that the task of the implementation committee on Western Sahara was to help the people of that country to express their free will in accordance with the OAU resolutions and decisions. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, during a luncheon hosted in honor of the OAU member states of the implementation committee on Western Sahara.

Noting that the OAU and the UN have both been seized with the question of Western Sahara for some time, President Moi said that both organizations have agreed to resolve the question of Western Sahara as soon as possible. President Moi went on to say that with the spirit of African brotherhood, he is convinced Africa will be able to solve both the question of the Sahara and the problem of Chad.

President Moi noted that a great deal of Africa's time had been taken by the questions of decolonization and self-determination and went on to advise that the people of Africa should now turn their efforts towards making Africa continent free of disease, want and destruction. He pointed out that Africans must rely more and more on their own resources and institutions in order to build a stable and prosperous continent. He said that the recent signing of the preferential trade area treaty in Lusaka is one manifestation of the continent's belief in subregional economic integration, which would eventually lead to the realization of an economic community for Africa.

On the refugee problem in Africa, President Moi called for political and humanitarian solutions to the problem. The president also expressed his hope that the issue of Namibian independence will be settled soon so that the country can be admitted as a full-fledged member of the OAU.

In reply, President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea said that whatever differences African states may have, they have a duty to cooperate in building a strong and respectable continent. Saying that the world had looked at Africa as a whole, President Sekou Toure said that the honor of any one African state will contribute to the honor of the continent as a whole. The Guinean president commended President Moi whom he said has lived up to the expectations of the people of Africa and justified the confidence they had in him as chairman of the OAU. He also noted with admiration the enormous contributions the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta President Moi and the people of Kenya had made towards the liberation of Africa.

The luncheon was attended by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Bendjedid of Algeria. Also present were, among others, the vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, cabinet ministers and senior civil servants.

Meanwhile, the meeting which was adjourned this morning, resumed soon after 4 c'clock this afternoon under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

Proposals Cited

EA082018 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The assistant OAU secretary general, Peter Onu, today said that the council of ministers handling the problem of Western Sahara will today submit documents of the implementation committee to the heads of state. Mr Onu said that the committee has called for a cease-fire on both Morocco and Polisario liberation front [as heard] and that the proposals will be given to the two parties so that they can start negotiations directly. He said that the OAU will not oppose any proposal nor give options to Morocco or Polisario but will take a neutral stand on this matter. He said that the United Nations will give options to the parties concerned.

The summit, which was opened today by President Moi, the current chairman of the OAU, brings together the seven member states of an implementation committee set up by the OAU to realize decisions on the Saharan conflict taken at the last OAU summit in Nairobi.

Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Morocco delegation to the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara, Mr Sao Taieb, said today that his country is ready for a referendum in the disputed Western Sahara. Mr Taieb, who is also his country's ambassador to Kenya, said that a referendum supervised by the United Nations and the OAU would bring the reality of the territory to the whole world. He said that Morocco fully agrees with the efforts that President Moi is putting to find a peaceful solution to this problem, especially the two points under discussion: cease-fire and a referendum. Mr Taieb said that Morocco had held claim to the territory since 1956 after an agreement signed between his country and Spain, which was the colonizing power.

LIBYA

REAGAN IN FRG JOURNAL CRITICIZES SAUDI ARABIA

LD081420 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The head of the U.S. administration has attacked Saudi Arabia and strongly criticized the regime there. The U.S. President said in an interview yesterday with WELT AM SONNTAG of West Germany that his country considers Israel, because of its technology and military potential, to be a strategic asset for America and its most faithful ally. He added: Israel differs from the other pro-Western countries such as Saudi Arabia, whose existence depends on autocracy.

LE MONDE DESCRIBES AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO TUNISIA

PM081425 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jan 82 p 6

[Michel Deure and Paul Balta dispatch: "An Embarrassing Guest in Tunisia"]

[Text] Gabes -- Colonel al-Qadhdhafi returned to Libya by road Sunday 24 January, after a surprise visit which ended calmly though it started amid unbelievable confusion. Indeed, during the 36 hours he spent in Tunisia, the leader of the Libyan revolution indulged in an outright orgy of rude offhandedness.

On Friday evening, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi announced from Algiers that he had decided to return home by crossing Tunisia by road. At the same time, two Land-Rovers and trucks carrying some 50 bodyguards turned up at the Tunisian-Libyan border "to go to meet the brother colonel," who was expected at the other end of the country.

Tunisian authorities turned back that commando group recalling it is Tunisia's job, as a sovereign country, to guarantee its guests' security. Moreover, Interior Minister Driss Guiga and Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly planned to welcome the visitor in person Saturday morning as he entered the country, with a view to escorting him on his trip. But Guiga and Baly did not find anybody: The expected guest had changed his mind and decided to land at Monastir, President Bourguiba's birthplace in the Sahel, where nobody was expecting him. Shortly afterward, the bodyguards, turned away the previous day, also landed on board a Fokker aircraft, still carrying their weapons which were confiscated before being returned on their departure. Another aircraft then arrived with four armored Mercedes on board. Authorities also learned that, back on Friday, the Libyans had reserved more than 100 hotel rooms "for a group of tourists" in Monastir, Sfax and Gabes, where Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali was on a tour of inspection.

The attitude of the 100-strong Libyan delegation was bound to intrigue, if not worry, the Tunisian leaders. When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi suddenly arrived in Sfax, his economy minister [title as published] Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah telephoned Mzali to ask for a meeting. He was invited to dinner, accepted and then omitted to send his apologies. During the telephone conversation, the prime minister, who did not intend to alter his program to visit Sfax, had nonetheless offered to receive the colonel in Gabes if he wished: He was given only 3 hours' notice of his arrival on Sunday. That forced him to alter his program.

Mzali, disregarding this strange behavior and a lively quarrel between the Libyan bodyguards and the Tunisian security officers they intended to replace, showed unshakable serenity and received Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as if nothing had happened. The meeting which lasted 2 hours, including lunch, related essentially to the development of economic and commercial relations. The two men tacitly avoided raising political problems on which Tunis and Tripoli often have differing views. They probably postponed those questions until the visit to Tunis, which the Jamahiriyah leader has been invited to pay, when President Bourguiba returns from the United States.

Paradoxically, according to the Libyans themselves, their baffling visit to Tunisia ended better than it had begun. They seemed to be disappointed with their visit to Algeria and, although they certainly did not succeed in rekindling the unitary flame of Jerba [reference to abortive attempt at Tunisian-Libyan merger], they were able to revive dialogue. This is not negligible either for Tunisia, anxious to maintain good relations with its powerful neighbor, or for Libya, which wants to win over the moderate country where the Arab League has its seat a few months before the OAU summit which it [Libya] is preparing to host despite U.S. hostility.

MOROCCO

HASSAN 29 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE IN PARIS

PM081031 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 30 Jan 83 pp 1, 5

[Text of press conference given by King Hassan II in Paris 29 January]

[Text] His majesty the king on Friday in Paris gave a press conference lasting about 1 hour.

His Majesty Hassan II answered questions asked by French journalists and the Paris correspondents of the European, Arab, African and English press, on three subjects which the king offered to discuss: Moroccan-French relations, the Near East and the northwest Africa conflict. The text of that press conference follows.

Question (Jean-Marie Lefebre, Europe 1): Your Majesty, everybody knows that you had very good personal relations with former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. I would like to know what these relations are like after your first contacts with President Mitterrand and could the president also be said to be your buddy?

Answer: To clarify things, I must first tell you that I knew President Mitterrand well before I came acquainted with President Giscard d'Estaing. I became acquainted with him particularly in 1956 but even then he was not unknown to us in Morocco since on 20 August 1953 he alone had the courage to resign from the Laniel government in protest at the abduction of His Majesty Mohammed V. Subsequently, we met here frequently in 1956, thanks to our friend Georges Izard, God rest his soul.

Then circumstances prevented us from meeting, but I don't see why people are absolutely determined to transpose the electoral quarrels, which may have opposed the outgoing president to the current president, onto the level of our personal relations with each other. I personally think that is a distinction which the French too should try to make, even as regards their behavior. It is perfectly possible to be somebody's friend without necessarily being on the same side politically. And if you remember back in 1976, during my official visit -- at the time, the next day even L'HUMANITE and LIBERATION judged my statement to be interference in French affairs -- I described the state of France as rather morose and even suggested that, for the good of France and the French people, there should be regular meetings between the president and his outsider [in English]. That would certainly not be a bad thing for the very continuity of France's affairs. Therefore, I am President Giscard d'Estaing's friend and will continue to be because I am a loyal friend.

I am President Mitterrand's friend.

I am President Mitterand's friend and will continue to be because, I repeat, I am a loyal friend. It will certainly be difficult, I will not say impossible, for me to treat President Mitterrand as a "buddy" but, if he wants me to and agrees that I should, I will do so with the greatest of pleasure.

I will simply tell you that during our talks we realized that we agreed on many points and I must say that the president showed the greatest courtesy throughout our talks. I am anxious to take this opportunity to thank him solemnly for the hospitality he has shown me and for the time he has generously given me. I sincerely hope to see him make an official visit to Morocco as soon as possible.

Question (J. Flicatier, La Croix): Did the Bouabid affair [reference to arrest of Moroccan Socialist Union of Popular Forces leader following his comments on Sahara referendum proposal] initially poison relations somewhat?

Answer: The president and I did not discuss the Bouabid affair. As a head of state and a statesman, the president is perfectly well aware of the difference between main and secondary issues. I do not refrain from discussing any problem, even domestic problems, provided it is done at the same level. And I think that domestic intimacy, in other words, French and Moroccan intimacy, should be discussed by the king of Morocco and the president and by them alone and in ways which are not demands, or "I want," "I demand," "I insist..." -- all words which the president and I, in fact, ignore. Hence, we did not meet to discuss Mr Bouabid and talks on Mr Bouabid would really have provided a fairly short agenda.

Question (Christian Mallard, Luxembourg radio and television): Your Majesty, did President Mitterrand succeed in explaining to you the reasons prompting him to visit Israel before the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on 25 April? Don't you find French Near East policy rather confused?

Answer: The president explained to me why he wanted to visit Israel in March. He may not have explained those reasons to the French public. I have no right to give them. So, I know his reasons but I am not going to tell you what they are. Nonetheless, I know President Mitterrand: He is a fighter, he has shown it and I am sure that he has fought to defend Israel's rights...but that in Israel he will fight just as energetically to defend Palestinian rights. As for his personal reasons, I cannot reveal them to you.

Left Has a Great Deal To Learn About Not Hurting People's Feelings

Question (Charles Lescaux, radio France International): Since 10 May, we have seemed to detect in your statements and attitudes some criticism both of the French PS [Socialist Party] and some press. Can you explain your grievances first against the party and second against the press?

Answer: In fact, I have no grievances against the PS still less against the Socialist press, but I have noted one thing and that is that the Constitution drafted and intended by General de Gaulle -- add to that election of the president by direct universal suffrage by all the French people -- all that implicitly presupposes a minimum of alternation... but since we have awakened to active politics, since 1958, only the right has been in power. We were therefore accustomed to a certain way of doing things. For its part, the left, which has not had any opportunity to handle international problems, has a great deal to learn to avoid hurting the feelings not of heads of state but of peoples themselves. Therefore in my opinion, we should give the PS and the Socialist press time to gain experience in affairs and in human relations among countries and among political parties. And although there has been no alternation, that is not my fault. I think it is the fault of the French people or of the PS.... The fact remains that it would have been much better for the French and their friends if there had been alternation.

Question (Al-MUSTAQBAL): Now that both French and Algerian and French and Moroccan relations are good, does that mean that President Mitterand will mediate in the Sahara war?

Answer: We discussed that problem and President Mitterrand fully understands that France — and whether in northwest African affairs or other contentious issues -- can and should only intervene as a mediator if that mediation is first desired by the parties concerned and if that mediation is likely to succeed and not fail. And I think that when the time is right for that mediation and when it is virtually bound to succeed, President Mitterrand, like many friends of Morocco and Algeria, will not only have the right but the moral duty to intervene to end the present situation.

Question: (Christian Bousquet, French television Channel) Forgive me, Your Majesty, but allow me to return to Mr Bouabid's case. Of course, you did not discuss him in your talks with Mr Mitterrand but, at a strictly Moroccan level, can a gesture of clemency on your part toward Mr Bouabid in the near future be ruled out?

Answer: All those who have intervened have done so to obtain and bring out precisely such a gesture of clemency. I ask them to say nothing for a while and it may come. The more they talk about it, the longer it will take.

Resumption of Fes Summit

Question (Voice of Lebanon): Your Majesty, when will the Fes summit be resumed? And do you think that the withdrawal of the Fahd plan is an essential precondition for its success?

Answer: The Fes summit will be resumed. I think it will be resumed before summer. There has never been any question of withdrawing the Fahd plan. Moreover, not only I, but several heads of state and delegations, have asked for the Fahd plan to be taken as a working document at the conference. And among the first points to be studied on our agenda, a prominent, indeed the first, place will be given to the Fahd plan -- which, in fact, is not the Fahd plan because it has received the support of a number of countries. There are still some reservations on the part of two or three well-known countries. But it is one of the conference's documents, a plan put forward by a number of Arab countries, it will be discussed....

Iraq Should Be Shown Arab Solidarity

Question (Antoine Naufal, RMC [Radio Monte Carlo]-Near East): King Husayn of Jordan is preparing to head a contingent to fight alongside the Iraqis against Iran. What risks do you think there are of an escalation throughout the region? Do you support King Husayn's initiative, which seems to be a declaration of war on Iran?

Answer: King Husayn's reaction can be explained by many reasons. First, I think that King Husayn -- if he is doing what you say -- will fill a gap because ultimately I do not think that Arab solidarity -- although Iran is a Muslim country, there is an Arab solidarity -- has been shown to Iraq as it should have been. And in my view, King Husayn is making up for all those who have failed and there are some who are still failing. As for escalation, you know, there will be no escalation because a contingent or several battalions have been sent to the Iraqis. We know that it is a non-Iranian force fighting alongside the Iranians. When I say fighting, I don't mean gun in hand. I mean fighting through logistics, spare parts and arms. And then, I don't think it is an escalation, it is not an escalation in his view. It is simply an increasingly clear split between the two sides.

A Postponement, Not a Failure

[Question (Charles Lescaus, Radio France International): The last Fes summit was postponed because of very serious differences of opinion among some delegations from the Arab world on the one hand and the steadfastness front. At the time, you announced the summit might be resumed within 6 months. So what progress has been made in preparation for this second part?

Answer: As chairman, I asked for the summit to be postponed because I realized things were not ready. Many press organs regarded the postponement as a failure. On the contrary, I think it was a sign of wisdom on the part of the Arab countries. Since they realized there were still wide gaps between viewpoints, rather than emerge divided, they emerged divided not as countries but differing on a number of points. I think that we all have and will use the respite given us to reach agreement bilaterally or trilaterally on a minimum consensus. But I personally think the Fes summit, which will be resumed in a few months, has every chance of succeeding.

Fes Summit Agenda Not Restrictive

Question: Your Majesty, the first Fes summit was centered on the Saudi peace plan, but will the second discuss the Golan Heights problem?

Answer: Certainly. The Fes summit agenda was known: It included the Lebanon affair and Prince Fahd's plan. The Golan Heights problem must certainly be added. And if more additional problems arise between now and then, the agenda we drew up in December was not restrictive.

Question (AS-SAFIR): Do you think Egypt will attend the Fes Summit?

Answer: I sincerely hope so because by that time I think that the Sinai affair will be over. I have always thought and said and I still think and believe that an Arab world without Egypt is an incomplete Arab world. The family will only be complete when Egypt has rejoined the Arab family. And I sincerely hope that Fes might see the Egyptian seat occupied again and at the highest level.

Americans Caught in Their Own Trap

Question (AL-MUSTAQBAL): Are there Arab preconditions for Egypt's participation in the Arab summit?

Answer: I have expressed a wish, not outlined a plan. I hope, which means that nothing is yet under way....

Question: Is there no very clear and specific proposal?

Answer: No.

Question (Luxembourg radio and television): Your Majesty, do you fear that the Americans' lack of firmness toward Israel might mean that after annexing the Golan Heights Begin might simply decide to annex the West Bank?

Answer: It is not a lack of firmness of the Americans' part. Unfortunately, America has allowed itself to be caught in its own trap; everything in the region is escaping its control: Greece wants to leave NATO, Turkey is unstable and, for months and months, the only remaining strong place was Israel. Therefore, it logically placed everything it could in Israeli depots, like fuel, all kinds of munitions, spare parts and other things.... But we can now say that Israel can fight any country in the region for at least 6 months without needing any American or other aid. In short, the Americans have allowed themselves to be caught in their own trap. That is not lack of firmness; it may be lack of foresight. But that is how it is.

France's Firm and Determined Intention To Work for Peace

Question: Your Majesty, if there is a new conflict between Israel and the Arab countries, will Morocco supply a contingent to fight on the Arab side?

Answer: You know my attitude and my position on that. I am for dialogue, always dialogue. And when you have to go, you go. If we have to go again, we will go again.

Question: (AN-NAHAR): From your talks with President Mitterrand, have you concluded that France is prepared to play the role of intermediary in reconciling viewpoints between Israel on the one hand and the Arabs, especially the PLO, on the other? Do you think conditions are right for such dialogue and direct rapprochement between the two sides concerned?

Answer: In what the president said I noted France's firm and determined desire to do everything possible and to do everything which can be done -- not alone but as part of a concerted action with the parties concerned and with its allies and friends -- to promote peace. Does that mean the president put a detailed plan to me? No. It is an intention and a will and I think it reflects France's policy, in view of the place which France in particular has in this region through its considerable and living past.

Question: (Edouard Sablier, France Inter): You mentioned the Lebanese problem will be discussed at the Fes summit. Do you share the view that Lebanon's main problem is the presence of three non-Lebanese forces on its territory. Will the Fes summit simply deal with the presence of just one of those forces, in other words, the Israeli force?

Answer: In that case, I made a slip of the tongue when I said that there was the Lebanese problem at the summit it was settled....[sentence as published] But I can answer your question. It may be that the Arab League might decide, during the summit or before it, that a number of countries should send contingents, but different ones from those now existing in order to diversify the Arab presence a little. The matter was not officially put to us -- not yet -- we were given prior notice to find out what our attitude is. As far as Morocco is concerned, we decided to answer positively and if the Arab countries are to send contingents, then Morocco will send anything necessary.

Question (Max Jalad, Eurafrican press): Sir, you are soon due to visit the United States, can I ask you what is the objective of that trip?

Answer: First, to become acquainted with President Reagan. Second, to sound out that administration which is now 1 year old. Third, to discuss not only our bilateral affairs but our geostrategy. America is the head of NATO, in other words, the North Atlantic organization. We cannot ignore the fact that the Atlantic stretches as far as southern Africa. Hence, the whole Atlantic alliance should be interested in that visit, in President Mitterrand's visit to the United States, in Hassan II's visit to the United States, Diouf's visit to the United States. I think it is a matter of geostrategic and geopolitical necessity to go and visit that great country on the other side of the sea which separates us.

France Has Its Place and There Is Still Room

Question (Bousquet, French television Channel 1): Your majesty, the ties between Morocco and the United States presently seem very close. Did you discuss that in your talks with President Mitterrand?

Answer: Not at all.... We mentioned it in passing....

Question: In any case, can the United States take France's place to some extent?

Answer: There is no minor or major place. France has its place. And there is still room....

Question (Paul Nahon, French television Channel 2): When President as-Sadat was alive, you condemned his approach. Do you think the present Egyptian President Mubarak's approach to peace has more chance of success than President As-Sadat's?

Answer: I did not condemn President as-Sadat's approach but I condemned his method of going about things. In his place, I would have asked for an urgent extraordinary summit and I would have explained to my friends, and the heads of state, my colleagues, that I had no right to keep my country under foreign occupation, that the previous summits had banned any unilateral action in the search for peace. And I would have asked them to release me from that obligation and, whether they liked it or not, I would have started preliminary negotiations on liberating my country. That is what I would have done. And if President as-Sadat had done that, I don't think there would have been the outcry there was. As for President Mubarak, the process can be regarded as finished. The most important thing for him now is the period after peace and after the withdrawal. It will be much trickier than the first approach.

Question (Syrian press agency): Your Majesty, do you approve of the French position on the Palestinian question and on the annexation of the Golan Heights?

Answer: Of course I can tell you that I have always found it tepid, whether in France or elsewhere. I consider the European countries' attitude not tough enough on the annexation of the Golan Heights and that it could be a little warmer regarding the PLO. Therefore, we can never ask enough of them.

Question (Jean Mauriac, AFP): Sir, I would like to ask you whether you felt rather bitter over French-Algerian relations? By that I mean the fact that President Mitterrand made a visit to Algiers which had a great deal of success, that Cheysson even stated that France had been smitten by Algeria. What is your feeling on that?

Answer: None... I think the president has the right to be smitten by any country he likes. Objectively speaking, that visit did not worry me and as I believe I said in a previous press conference, we African countries do not regard ourselves as the French president's concubines. Thus, there is no reason for us to be jealous of one another. And I prefer the president visit us and things go well rather than the president visit me and things go badly. Now, thanks be to God, he is going to visit me and things are still going very well. They are even going better and better. What is more, I prefer to receive a president after he has been in office 1 year rather than after 3 months... he knows his business better.

Question (Odile Leroux, REUTER): Do you share the fears of some Arab capitals that southern Lebanon will be occupied by Israel before 26 April?

Answer: It is very difficult to make accurate predictions with Mr Begin... it involves palmistry, astrology and computer analysis, in fact, it is impossible to make predictions.

Question (Randha Taqiy ad-Din, AN-NAHAR): Given the current situation in Iran, do you think that the Pahlavi dynasty has a chance of returning to power in Iran?

Answer: Personally I don't think the possibility can be ruled out. I think the young shah's time will come. When? How soon? I cannot tell you. But if he wants to seize his opportunity, he will have to do the necessary. But his time will come. That cannot be ruled out.

Polisario Not Recognized By OAU

Question (J. Acuna, EFE, Madrid): I would like to know whether you discussed the West Sahara problem with the French president? What is France's position on the referendum to be held there? I would also like to know whether you think it is very difficult to solve that problem without having direct or indirect negotiations with Polisario?

Answer: Of course, we dicussed the Sahara problem with the president. You know the French attitude on Morocco's offer to accept and organize a referendum. France, through the president, was kind enough to ask the Moroccan king to make a gesture of appeasement. That request, moreover, was made at the same time as many others from heads of state who are known to you. France's attitude on that issue is clear. It favors the referendum and continues to applaude the Moroccan initiative on the referendum. With regard to Polisario, I don't see why Morocco should recognize a movement which the African countries themselves have not recognized. Some countries have recognized Polisario, but the OAU liberation movements' committee has still not included any Polisario liberation movement on its register. The word Polisario does not feature on it. I do not see why we should recognize a movement which Africa as a whole, as an entity, has not recognized. It is possible to have been recognized by some separate countries, but recognized as an organization by another organization...No. I don't see why we should recognize it. Second, I think that the Spanish are in a better position than anybody to explain to us why this Polisario, ever since we first heard of it, has spoken French and not Spanish. When it goes seeking "twin" town ties, it does not go to Barcelona or Almeira, it comes to France. So I would like to know what kind of dual personality this Polisario has...and perhaps you can explain that to us more easily.

Conflict a Trilateral One

Question (Sylvia Ficatier, La Croix): Your Majesty, are you going to Nairobi for the OAU meeting and what are you going to tell your African peers? Do you still refuse to negotiate with Polisario?

Answer: Permit me, madam, to start with the last part of your question. I am not one of those obstinate people who take no account of any historical lesson. We have two very important precedents behind us: the Vietminh with whom they [the French] swore never to talk. They talked with them. The Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] with whom it was decided never to have talks. They had talks with it. However, there is no fatal historical connection between the Vietminh and the FLN on the one hand and the Polisario on the other. And as king of Morocco and as a Moroccan, I am prepared to take the responsibility of not having talks with it. The conflict is trilateral and not bilateral. For if Algeria and Mauritania decided, as firmly as possible and in the most loyal way, to throw out Polisario, to refrain from giving it aid and territory, well, madam, the affair would not last a week. So, the problem is not bilateral, it is trilateral.

Now, as for going to Nairobi, my presence there is not vital. We are not part of the implementation committee. We are simply installing ourselves in our house and being asked to give our opinion. As for telling you whether I will go or not, I have not yet decided.

Libya's Position

Question (Max Jalad -- Eurafrican press): However, you will attend the OAU summit in Tripoli.

Answer: First, it is not yet known whether it will be held in Tripoli because many countries already have expressed reservations and others will certainly express other reservations. Morocco, for its part, has not taken any stance.... When we were in Nairobi...we merely watched and listened.

Question (Selhami, JEUNE AFRIQUE): Morocco and Libya have reestablished diplomatic relations. Is this the end of the Moroccan-Libyan quarrel over the Sahara question and does this reconciliation pave the way for an Algerian-Moroccan rapproachement? How would Morocco react if America attacked Libya?

Answer: Wow...no, it is not the question which frightens me, it is the vision. It is the vision. But we will give you a frank answer, as always. First, our relations with Libya have been restored but Libya is still Polisario's main, number one accomplice. Without Libyan money, Polisario would not exist. Without Libya's SAM-6 missiles, Polisario would not have survived. Without Libya's arms, it would not...Now for the past 6 years, my men have been falling because of Libyan money and arms. And if ever something like you have just mentioned ever happened between the United States and Libya, I will close my eyes and ears and take a mental vacation. But I will not do a thing.

I cannot accept that civilians and soldiers should die like that because some man several thousand kilometers away, while we have no common geographical interest on the Sahara... the kings of Morocco, ever since Idriss I, have always led their troops. [sentence as published] I cannot be the first to break that tradition. I will do nothing and, moreover, even if I wanted to what could I do. Let's suppose...let's say that I would be very happy to be unable to do anything.

I Earnestly Want Referendum To Be Held

Question (Lescaux, Radio France International): What progress has been made in organizing the referendum because I understood that you were absolutely determined to hold it before the Tripoli summit.

Answer: Frankly, I wonder whether that referendum will now take place. But I earnestly want it to take place. The opposing parties don't want it and unfortunately, it is not up to me to decide on the date of the referendum or to establish the administrative structures, I repeat, the specific and unique administrative structures for the referendum. It is not a question of establishing administrative structures for administering the Sahara...no. It is not up to me to do that. If it were up to me, I would have done it back at the second Nairobi summit but I think that the adversary or adversaries have fully realized that this war was a war of attrition, that it was, so to speak, bloodsucking war, draining Morocco, and they do not want the referendum for two reasons: first, because they are virtually sure of being defeated and, second, because they want nothing better than for the bleeding to continue. The OAU and international opinion, the mass media have had no hesitation in condemning Morocco, in talking of expansionism and hegemonism, but now that Morocco has agreed to the arbitration of international law, Morocco is entitled to expect heads of state, international bodies and the international mass media to do it justice and state clearly who is in the right and who are the international outlaws. As far as I am concerned, if it was up to me to hold the referendum, it would have been done a long time ago and I hope that at Nairobi it will finally be decided to hold it between now and June.

Constitutionally Speaking, King of Morocco Cannot Accept Libyan "People's Bureau"

Question (Alaoui, Voice of Germany): Does Mitterrand share that view of the referendum?

Answer: Fully, fully.

Question (Voice of Germany): I would like to expand on my JEUNE AFRIQUE colleague's question on Libya. Has there really been a Moroccan-Libyan reconciliation; Morocco was absent from the 1 September celebrations and there is no "people's bureau" in Rabat?

Answer: We were not present because Polisario was there. We told them "listen, we can't come" and so they told us "unfortunately we sent invitations before." "Too bad, we won't be there."

As regards the people's bureau, there is a constitutional problem. The king of Morocco cannot accept anything other than a duly accredited ambassador who presents his credentials. Under the terms of the construction, the ambassadors are accredited to the king of Morocco and there is no question of anything but ambassadors in international law. I can receive "people's bureaus," but they will not be accredited. It will be a little committee which will come to say "see you again" to me, stay for a week and then have to leave again. And our Libyan friends may be busy realizing that; I hope that they will understand. Constitutionally speaking, we cannot accept a "people's bureau."

Question (A. Dahmani, JEUNE AFRIQUE): Your Majesty, the Sahara conflict is essentially a bilateral conflict and for the past few months we felt things are moving toward an expansion. Morocco is seen to be taking a step in the direction of the United States and an increasingly strong Soviet presence is seen around the Canaries and even in Mauritania. Doesn't that worry you?

Answer: Not at all, not at all. That doesn't worry me. Sometimes it does. When things go badly... sometimes it is necessary to throw a wrench through a window, it makes a noise and wakes people up ... I don't say that it is necessary to be destructive, but sometimes it is necessary.

Question (Marie Joannidis, AFP): Do the recent contacts you have had with Algeria suggest some easing of tension in relations between the two countries? With regard to the referendum, can there be a referendum without a cease-fire in the field?

Answer: The cease-fire...first of all the two points made at Nairobi are: first, a cease-fire; second, the referendum. As for Boucetta's contacts with the Algerian leaders, they demonstrate the Algerians' sincerity, their determined desire not to compromise the future, to save whatever can be saved -- but so far that can be placed in the category of wishful thinking. I personally hope that will lead to practical steps in the field.

Regarding Possible Mediation by France

Question (Mauriac, AFP): Your Majesty, do you want France to intervene in the West Sahara affair, either with Algiers or perhaps even with Tripoli? Did you make any request to President Mitterrand on that subject and what is his position on a possible French intervention in this affair?

Answer: I will neverask a friendly head of state, the head of a friendly country, to take initiatives which might be embarrassing or which might not be crowned with success. In the present state of affairs, the opportunity of a French approach to Algeria or Tripoli is not clearly apparent because France could approach Algeria. [sentence as published] I think it will receive a reply, a reply which is worth what it is worth, but I don't expect it to obtain anything very positive and definite from Tripoli.

Referendum for Chad Too

Question (Odile Leroux, REUTER): Your Majesty, with regard to Chad, the situation once again seems to be deteriorating in that part of the continent? How do you see Chad's future?

Answer: Now I have reached this point -- I have become very proreferendum. It is very fashionable. If it were possible to hold a referendum, I think that is still the best solution. But there are certainly ethnic problems and problems with neighbors at work... Here we have a country sandwiched between two countries which cannot agree: Sudan and Libya. They are tussling.

Then there are also the border problems which Chad sometimes has with Nigeria. In my opinion, it would first be necessary for the area surrounding Chad to be calmed and to want to calm the situation. After that, in my opinion, only a ballot of the people could take place and could end what is happening.

I would like to thank you for your attention, for the pleasant way in which you have asked your questions. I hope to have satisfied your curiosity and I say "see you soon." (applause)

SUDAN

NUMAYRI APPOINTS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

JN081519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Khartoium, 8 Feb (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a presidential decree appointing the following members of the People's Assembly: 'Awadallah ad-Dawmah, 'Awad al-Karim Musa 'Abd al-Latif, Dr Fatimah 'Abd al-Mahmud, Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Salih, Mubarak 'Uthman Sinadah, Ar-Rashid at-Tihir Bakr, Muhammad 'Awad Yusuf, Badr ad-Din Muhammad Ahmad Sulayman, Luigi Adok, Thurayya 'Uthman Salih, 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, (Mary Sersio Ayro), Shafiq Shawqi, Ahmad Muhammad Yasin and 'Umar aj-Ja'ali Jabbarah. His excellency also today issued the People's Assembly statutes for 1982.

ANGOLA

MINISTRY PRESS RELEASE ON CUBA'S MALMIERCA VISIT

AB081825 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1710 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 8 Feb (ANGOP) -- On the occasion of the visit to the People's Republic of Angola by Cuba Foreign Affairs Minister Isidoro Malmierca, the Angolan Foreign Affiars Ministry today published the following press release in Luanda:

At the invitation of Comrade Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, visited Angola from 1 to 5 February.

Comrade Isidoro Malmierca paid a tribute to the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution and founder of the nation, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, at whose tomb he laid a wreath of flowers.

During the talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Cuba and Angola, which were held in a climate of mutual understanding, friendship and brotherhood, the international situation was reviewed and identical points of view were expressed.

The ministers signed a joint statement which defines the common stand of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba regarding the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries and also signed a cooperation program aimed at strengthening and developing cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, who expressed warm thanks for the fraternal welcome accorded him, invited Comrade Paulo Jorge to pay an official and friendly visit to Cuba and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Havana, Moscow Reports

For Havana radio reportage on the Cuban foreign minister's visit, including a report on the joint statement on Cuban troops, see page Q 1 of the 8 February Latin America DAILY REPORT. And for Moscow TASS English coverage of the joint statement, see page J 1 of the 8 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

AB081230 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by the member of the Political Bureau, Jorge Risquet, on a 4-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola has returned home. During the delegation's stay in the country, it visited the Angolan Province of Huila and was accompanied by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party.

In the Province of Huila, the delegation visited the agricultural complex of Matala and other units of production and, on the same day, discussed with the local authorities of the party and government issues connected with the socioeconomics of the province.

DOS SANTOS SPEAKS AT 4 FEB LUBANGO CELEBRATIONS

EA051308 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, at the 4 February celebrations held in Lubango to mark the 21st anniversary of the commencement of the armed national liberation struggle -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades and compatriots, comrade members of the Political Bureau, comrade members of the Central Committee and the government, comrade officials and leaders of Huila Province, Comrade President Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, dear internationalist comrades, comrades and compatriots.

To begin with, I should like to thank the representatives of the Angolan workers union and the organization of Angolan women who have presented me with gifts and demonstrated their support. I should like also to express appreciation for the trust that the party youth, workers and the popular masses place in our party's leadership.

I would also like to express thanks for the warm, patriotic and militant manner in which our party and government delegation has been welcomed and for the care, love and attention extended to us by leaders and officials and the people of Huila Province and also by the comrades of heroic Cunene Province who are here in Huila Province for this celebration.

We have come here first to establish direct contacts with the military and civilian authorities and the people of this province to familiarize ourselves with the causes hindering the province's rapid and peaceful economic and social development. Secondly, we have come here to take an active part in the main celebrations, marking the 21st anniversary of the beginning of our people's armed national liberation struggle. We are delighted with the massive participation in the rally by all the residents of Lubango, who have been chosen to represent the entire Angolan people and who have expressed their total dedication to the just political line of our party.

A few days ago, the working masses of this province did what has been done in almost all provinces: They staged a resolute march in condemnation of the constant violations of our borders and the repeated armed attacks perpetrated by the South African racists. They thus once again reaffirmed our people's unwavering resolve to defend our territorial integrity and the gains of the revolution by every means.

This resolve was unequivocally expressed when in December 1956 a number of patriots and Angolan revolutionaries decided to carry out the people's resistance against colonialism via an armed national liberation struggle by creating the Popular Movement for National Liberation. They overcame the tribalist ideas, racial prejudices, religious creeds and other artificial barriers that the colonialists were using to divide the Angolan people.

Without economic independence, political independence is incomplete. We are fighting for complete independence. Because of this, we are being attacked. We are being attacked by the South African racist army which is daily violating our borders. It organizes major operations against the regular units of our army. It attacks economic objectives. It arms, organizes, finances and provides military support to reactionary and counterrevolutionary groupings, particularly UNITA, to attack the people to create panic and terror -- all this to prevent us from making rapid advances in the social and economic reconstruction of our country.

These are the intentions of our internal and external enemies. Naturally, we will make even greater sacrifices to perfect our military organization, the organization of our regular armed forces, the organization of our people's defense organization as a paramilitary organization so that we may continue to deliver even harder blows to our fatherland's enemies, the enemies of our people. Heroic Cunene Province is partially and temporarily occupied by the South African racists. Many of our Cunene compatriots, including a number of soldiers and party officials, had to come to Huila so that they could celebrate the 21st anniversary of the beginning of our armed struggle.

We must be aware that the problem facing the people of Cunene is not a problem of Cunene Province alone. It is in fact a national problem to which all of us must contribute on the military, production and cultural fronts so that we may as quickly as possible regain lost positions and reestablish our border.

It is not an easy task. It is also a struggle that we are not waging in isolation. It is a struggle which is part of the general struggle of the oppressed and progressive peoples against the world reactionary forces and against imperialism. And that is why we have been benefiting from the solidarity of the freedom and peace-loving forces and particularly from the countries of the socialist community.

We have been receiving some military help. Naturally, this help is a result of the political and diplomatic work being carried out internationally in solidarity with Angola.

Today the South African racists are even more isolated and we can say that the latest attacks perpetrated against Angola, particularly the major operation carried out from 23 September last year, was a major defeat for the South African racists on the political and diplomatic level. For the first time, we were able to mobilize opinion in the West. Some voices in Western countries joined the voices of the progressive peace and freedom-loving forces. At the United Nations and its specialized organizations and from the Common Market, we heard an unequivocal condemnation of the racist South African regime and its acts of aggression against Angola and the heroic people of Namibia.

We must perfect our military organization and to do so means that we must increase even further our technical tactical preparedness. We must raise our level of both combat readiness and military knowledge so that we can handle the sophisticated arms capable of matching the arms that South Africa uses today, particularly in its air force.

Comrades: You know that it was only because of the massive intervention of the South African Air Force units that our heroic FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] fighters were temporarily obliged to withdraw from some positions in Cunene Province. The South Africans use their air force to bomb from heights of over 2,000 meters.

Dear comrades and compatriots: We are in fact facing a war situation here in the southern provinces of Angola, in Cunene Province and at times in Huila Province. Our Cunene Province has been partially occupied, but our valorous FAPLA soldiers have been able to repulse the South African aggressors.

Here in Lubango Province, we can remain calm for no threat presently looms over our beautiful Lubango. Consequently, it is unnecessary for there to be so much fear among the comrades and compatriots who today have gathered here to mark the 21st anniversary of the beginning of our armed struggle. Efficient measures are being taken to guarantee our stability and security and the protection of our citizens. We must therefore continue to celebrate this glorious date of our people and our party with discipline and correctness and also with courage. We should not be frightened by each (?jostling). In fact, if we have so much fear and fright, comrades, how are we going to confront the South African aggressors?

It appears to me that our people have shown evidence of gallantry. They have shown courage in the struggle which they have waged from the arrival of the first colonialists until today, when we are forced to confront even more powerful enemies, particularly the direct enemies in South Africa and who use the illegally occupied territory of Namibia to attack our people.

Comrades: As I was saying, we must continue to perfect our military organization. It appears to me that it is necessary that here in Lubango -- in Huila Province -- we must carry out a general organization of the comrade workers and all compatriots in the future people's vigilante squads and in the people's defense organization. We must increase our political and patriotic awareness. We must be sure of ourselves, of our strength. Our strength lies in the justness of the principles and the just cause that we are defending. This is the cause of freedom, the cause of progress, peace and socialism. We must not be afraid of difficult situations and we must not be frightened by anything. In fact, some individuals take advantage of situations such as this mass gathering to disturb public order so as to divert the attention of our citizens and compatriots from the true problems that the party leadership defines on such occasions.

We must be aware that the war situation we are facing will only be partially overcome when we reach a just settlement of the Namibian problem. All comrades and compatriots can now recall that during our long war of national liberation we had to seek support of countries like the People's Republic of Congo and the Republic of Zambia, and because of our armed struggle the people of the border areas of those countries were frequently victims of attacks by the Portuguese colonial army. The peoples of those countries made sacrifices and bore those sacrifices until our country was able to become independent, until the MPLA proclaimed the independence of the people of Angola in 1975.

The most recent example was the participation by the Cuban internationalists who, side by side with our armed forces, in 1975 and 1976 fought and shed their blood. They lost their lives here so that the racist South African Army could be repulsed in March 1976. This example of solidarity and internationalism must inspire every Angolan citizen to strengthen his solidarity and also his internationalism with the peoples who are still fighting for their freedom and their national independence. In Namibia, SWAPO is conducting a just struggle -- a struggle of national liberation for the recovery of a fundamental right. All people have the right to be free and independent and to choose their own path of development.

Notwithstanding imperialist maneuvers, the defamatory maneuvers organized in certain diplomatic circles to retard the process of the independence of Namibia, we must be sure that the victory of the Namibian people is inevitable. The Namibian people will be independent. They will be independent because they are waging a just struggle and they are organized. They have a vanguard organization which from Angola and other African countries -- and with the support of the entire international community -- undertakes actions in the military, political and diplomatic fields. We are sure that these actions will culminate in the independence of the martyred and oppressed people of Namibia. [applause]

[Words indistinct] of the process now underway for Namibia's independence, the Western powers have now presented a complicated formula for the process of free elections. Instead of the electoral process followed in Zimbabwe based on the principle of one man, one vote, the Western countries have decided to introduce a new system of one man, two votes. We think this is yet another maneuver. It is another maneuver to delay the process of Namibia's independence while defending the interests of the white minority. We fully agree with SWAPO's position categorically rejecting this system.

As all of us -- the interested parties involved in the conflict -- have concluded that the people of Namibia have to be independent and that the process of the struggle for independence is irreversible, now there is nothing more to do apart from finding the simplest and quickest means to guarantee to the Namibian people their right to self-determination and independence. We will continue giving our support to the people of Namibia -- support in the political and diplomatic fields as well as material support.

We will combine our efforts with those of the OAU and the United Nations so as to make UN Security Council Resolution 435 respected and fully applied. Otherwise, we will have to face difficulties on the battlefields.

I want to end this address, dear comrades, by calling on all citizens of Huila Province to involve themselves now with a greater militant and patriotic spirit in the tasks of national reconstruction. They should support the new party and government administration in the province. They should contribute with suggestions and opinions, which can be submitted to the People's Provincial Assembly which is already in existence, so that all the officials in the province can move quickly and decisively toward solving the problems of the people.

As we develop, we must choose our cooperation with foreign countries properly. In fundamental sectors of economic development, we must give priority to the consolidation of economic ties with the countries of the socialist camp, for they constitute the firm rearguard of our liberation struggle. During the national liberation struggle, the socialist countries gave us arms. The socialist countries trained our military cadres. During the second war of national liberation, the socialist countries gave us massive support, which enabled us to confront the South African attacks.

At this moment, the sophisticated military equipment that we have cannot be used without instruction from the socialist countries. The past constitutes a guarantee and also a basis leading us to state categorically that in the economic plan as well, we will have to move even further toward consolidating economic ties with the socialist countries as a guarantee and as a firm rearguard in our struggle for the economic liberation of Angola.

This doesn't mean we will not establish commercial and economic relations with firms or even countries of the capitalist countries. We also need advanced technology for some key sectors of the national economy. We have the oil sector. We must diversify our relations. But we must always guarantee our rearguard. Our rearguard contains our natural allies: the countries of the socialist community, the progressive and revolutionary forces and the liberation movements.

FESTIVITIES MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AB051348 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0955 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 Feb (ANGOP) -- The anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation against Portuguese colonialism 21 years ago, on 4 February 1961, marking the beginning of the fight for the Angolan people's accession to independence, was celebrated Thursday in the People's Republic of Angola.

The main ceremony of the festivities presided over by the Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was held in the city of Lubango, capital of Huila Province, which has a common border with Cunene and where thousands of displaced persons from the south have taken refuge.

Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, also attended the rally at party headquarters where President dos Santos arrived on Wednesday with a delegation including Pedro Maria Jonha, minister of defense and member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party; Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the Central Committee for Economic and Social Policy; Manuel Pacavira, secretary for the productive sector; and Rodeth Gil, secretary of state for social affairs, among others.

In the Angolan capital, Joao Henrique Garcia (Cabelo Branco), member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, said action against colonialism could triumph only through revolutionary violence because for the Angolan people who had been oppressed for centuries, it was no longer possible to resist through discussions or appeals to reason or moral considerations.

During the rally, attended by a high-level Cuban delegation headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the Council of Ministers, Henriques Garcia indicated that there is a new imperialist threat against Angola. While stressing that the forces directing their unfriendly actions against the party and government of a sovereign Angola will not succeed in their plans to destroy what the Angolan people have accomplished, Cabelo Branco noted that the Angolans are perfectly aware that the path they have chosen is the right path for it will lead to the end of the exploitation of man by man.

The deputy coordinator of the Luanda Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party was preceded by Paiva Domingos da Silva, commanding general of the People's Defense Organization (ODP), which is an organization of all the fighters who survived the 1961 attacks against the installations of the PIDE (the fascist Portuguese police). Yesterday, he said, we were sold and dispatched by contract, as if we were coffee or goats, to be sold in a public square. But today, he added, we have eliminated all these forms of colonialism. Today we are a free, sovereign and independent people.

Paiva da Silva observed that South Africa's undeclared war considerably impedes the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Angola and called on the people to exercise vigilance and internal control of disorganization waste and squandering in order to increase production. He further revealed that out of a group of 3,123 men at the time of the attack on the colonialist centers of repression, only a few remain.

A tribute was paid today at the party headquarters to the heroes of 4 February. Eleven ODP fighters were promoted to the ranks of major, captian, 1st lieutenant, 2d lieutenant and sublieutenant.

ZIMBABWE

ACP-EEC ADOPT RESOLUTION ON RSA SANCTIONS

AB051155 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 5 Feb 82

[By Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Salisbury, 5 Feb (NAN) -- The joint committee meeting of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP) and the European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday adopted a draft resolution on military and economic sanctions against South Africa. The resolution was passed without amendments, and was supported by 102 yes votes, with five abstentions and none against.

The resolution, which is seen as the major achievement of the four-day meeting, demanded a total embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles equipment and spare parts. It asked the international community to refrain from cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

On the economic front, the resolution asked for the halting of oil supplies to South Africa, an end to the expansion of economic contacts with it and subsequent reduction of such contacts.

The resolution said that the call for sanctions was addressed to all nations and that the European Community should lead the way in the implementation of these resolutions.

It called on all governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions to participate effectively in the observance of 1982 as the international year of mobilization for sanctions against South Africa, in cooperation with the United Nations.

The resolution by the 71 ACP-EEC nations which are cooperating under the Lome Convention, followed the report of a factfinding mission which investigated South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization against the frontline states.

The resolution stressed the need for the EC to promote assistance to speed up majority rule in Namibia and South Africa. It supported the proposed elections in Namibia based on the system of one-man-one-vote.

The joint committee also adopted other resolutions on cultural, industrial and energy cooperation.

On cultural cooperation, the meeting agreed that the Lome Convention should include, where appropriate, ACP-EEC cooperation in education, reserach, science, the transfer of appropriate technology and information.

Nigeria opposed the resolution on cultural cooperation and abstained from voting, the only ACP member-state to do so. The Nigerian representative at the EEC, Chief Peter Afolabi, said that the resolution was a diversion from the cooperation agreement between the ACP and the EEC under the Lome Convention, which was purely on economic matters.

The resolution on industrial cooperation stressed the need for a greater priority being given to industrial cooperation.

The joint committee asked its working party to consider the possibility of the EEC concluding a series of agreements with the ACP states to encourage a "broader contribution of European investments to the development of these ACP states."

Nigeria also objected to this aspect of the resolution, saying that it was subject to further clarification since it touched on investment.